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Hongkong Daily Press

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME TABLE

On and after MAY 2nd, 1931, until Further Notice (all previous Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 2 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 12 Noon	No. 14 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.	No. 26 P.M.	No. 28 P.M.
Kowloon	6.40	8.05	8.28	9.15	10.10	12.00	1.18	2.35	4.02	4.41	5.38	7.40	
Yau Ma Tei	6.44	8.09	8.32	9.19	10.14	12.04	1.22	2.39	4.06	4.45	5.42	7.44	
Shatin	7.00	8.25	8.48	9.35	10.30	12.20	1.38	2.55	4.22	5.01	5.58	8.00	
Tai Po Market	7.14	8.39	9.02	9.49	10.44	12.34	1.52	3.09	4.36	5.15	6.12	8.14	
Yau Ma Tei	7.19	8.44	9.07	9.54	10.49	12.39	1.57	3.14	4.41	5.20	6.17	8.19	
Shatin	7.35	9.00	9.23	10.10	11.05	12.55	2.13	3.30	4.57	5.36	6.33	8.35	
Shum Shue Po	7.41	9.06	9.29	10.16	11.11	13.01	2.19	3.36	5.03	5.42	6.39	8.41	
Canton	11.32	11.52	12.12	12.32	12.52	1.12	1.32	1.52	2.12	2.32	2.52	3.12	3.32

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS		No. 1	No. 5	No. 7	No. 9	No. 11	No. 13	No. 15	No. 17	No. 19	No. 21	No. 23
		1	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton	Dep.				7:56							
Shum Shue Po	Dep.	7:17	8:08	8:58	10:08	11:38	12:55	4:23	6:10	7:01	7:11	
Shengshui	Dep.	7:24	8:10	10:08		11:45	12:42	4:30	6:17		7:18	
Shatin	Dep.	7:39	8:14	10:08		11:50	2:46	4:35	6:22			
Tai Po Market	Dep.	7:40	8:28	10:18		12:01	2:56	4:45	6:32			
Tai Po	Dep.	7:45	8:36	10:25		12:06	3:01	4:50	6:38			
Shatin	Dep.	7:58	8:45	10:38		12:20	3:15	5:02	6:49			
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	8:11	8:58	10:48		12:38	3:37	5:14	7:01			
Kowloon	Arr.	8:17	9:01	10:64	11:12	12:58	3:58	6:30	7:07	7:39	7:54	

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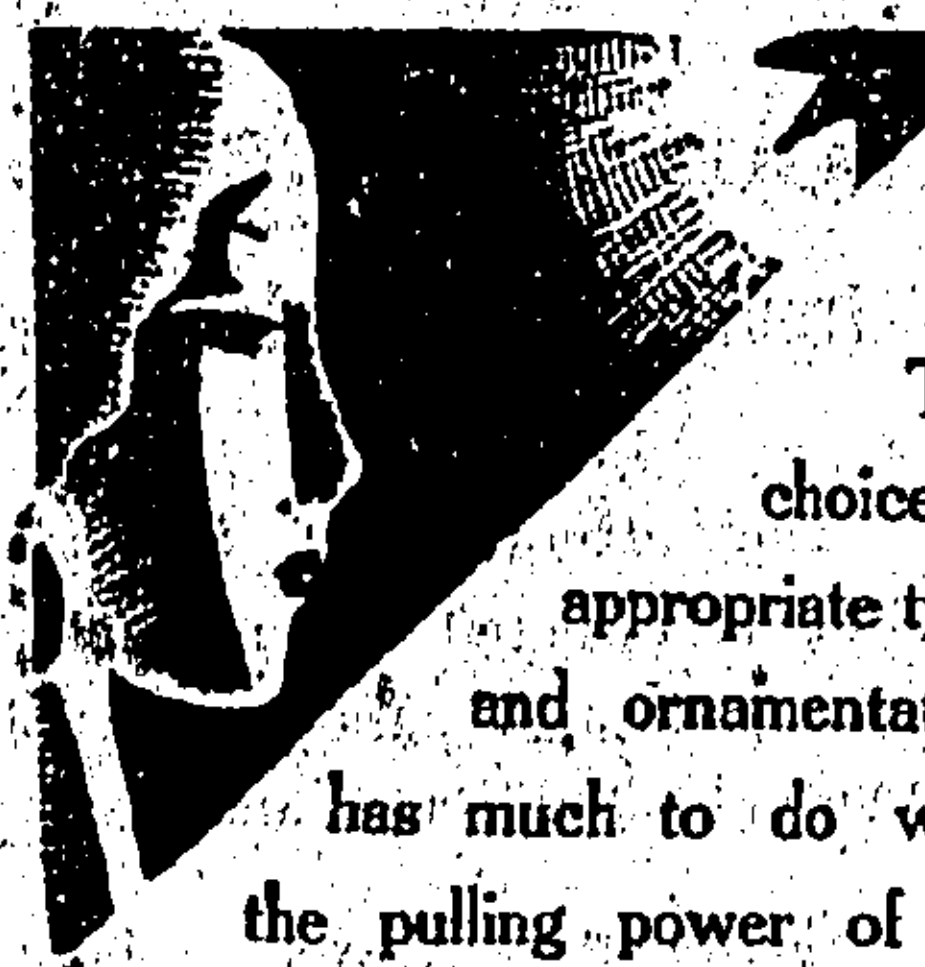
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in setting up advertisements aims at making them as effective as possible by the proper co-ordination of type, "copy," and illustration.

AIRWAYS AND AVIATION.

BRITISH FLYING NEWS. THE LAND CATAPULT DEVICE.

Tremendous possibilities in extending the use of aeroplanes over difficult country, where adequate aerodrome space cannot be found, are inherent in the land catapult device which was demonstrated for the first time at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough.

The apparatus hurled a big twin-engined Vickers "Virginia" night bomber, weighing more than seven tons, into the air in three seconds after a forward run of about 100 feet, as compared with the usual take-off run of this kind of aircraft of between 800 and 1,000 feet. What this means in the operation of big war and civil aeroplanes from restricted spaces is sufficiently apparent from the figures; it is not too much to say that this modern catapult—the latest form of a method of propulsion used in warfare more than twenty centuries ago—may result in a complete revision of ideas governing aerial co-operation in mobile war operations and, though air travellers are unlikely to submit to the terrific acceleration of the catapult launch, there is no reason why mail planes should not be catapulted into the air along routes where aerodrome space is difficult to find and costly to prepare.

The apparatus is operated by compressed air, the motors revolving a drum, round which is a cable. This cable is led to a pulley in the ground placed some distance in front of the apparatus and thence back to an attachment under the aeroplane. Immediately the drum begins to turn the aeroplane is pulled forward, running on the wheels of its own undercarriage and with the tail supported in the correct flying attitude on a wheeled trolley. At the end of the run the machine, now moving at speed sufficient to make it air-borne, is released automatically from the cable hooks and the tail trolley and flies off under its own power, the engines being opened to full throttle before the run begins.

16,000 H.P.

Only three seconds are needed to accelerate a big machine, weighing up to ten tons, from rest to about sixty miles an hour, the compressed air motors speeding up in that brief space of time from rest to 2,600 revolutions a minute. At that rate of revolution the power developed by the motors, which individually are no larger than a big round cushion, is no less than 4,000. Even this immense power is far below the maximum; actually each of the two motors employed in the apparatus demonstrated last week can produce in the space of a few seconds up to 8,000 horsepower.

The effect of sudden application of such enormous power is awe-inspiring. The aeroplane is literally thrown into the air like a stone hurled by a giant, and before the unaccustomed onlooker realises that the launch has taken place the bomber is aloft hundreds of yards away, the ear-splitting roar of the compressed air motors, sounding like a salvo of artillery, succeeded by the diminishing hum of the aeroplane engines. From the exhausts of the motors tall pillars of mingled air and oil, the air congealing on expansion from the terrific internal pressure, stream upwards.

Steam and cordite may also be used in the motors instead of compressed air. It is estimated that at the moment of launching the pull on the catapult is equal to twenty tons. Secure anchorage is, therefore, essential, but the inventors have prepared plans to make the entire device completely mobile, so that it can be included in the equipment of an army on the move.

SCHNEIDER TRAINING.

The blue and silver monoplane, N.247, winner of the 1929 contest for the Schneider Trophy and holder of the world's speed record of 337.7 miles an hour, is back at the scene of its triumphs—Calshot Marine Air Station on Southampton Water—where it will serve as one of the practice mounts for the British high speed flight engaged in training for the next contest in September.

N.247 is the first of the reconditioned Supermarine S.6 monoplanes delivered to the air base. Important modifications to the Rolls-Royce engine and to the machine itself are expected to increase its speed. The sister plane, N.248, which during the 1929 contest established a new world's speed record for 100 kilometres, is being similarly modified and is scheduled to arrive at Calshot in about two weeks time.

Meanwhile work is going forward on the building of two new Super-
(Continued on next column.)

500 M.P.H. SEVEN MILES UP. FRENCH "ACE'S" VISION. FUTURE ATLANTIC TRAVEL.

Croydon.—The greatest of French pilots, Captain Dieudonné Costes, writes Major F. A. Robertson in the *Manchester Guardian*, received a great welcome at Croydon when he flew over from Paris in a twin-engined Loire et Olivier aeroplane of the French Air Union's Rayon d'Or service. He was welcomed on landing by Mr. Montague, Under-Secretary for Air and by the French Ambassador.

Speaking at a lunch in the Aerodrome Hotel, Captain Costes had some interesting things to say. He excused his Atlantic flights and his great straight-line flights by saying that the "stunt" flights of to-day are the regular services of tomorrow. He intimated the first flight across the Channel by M. Bleriot, which seemed a perilous achievement at the time, whereas now we see Croydon and Le Bourget joined twenty times a day by regular air traffic. Therefore, he concluded, there was no reason why there should not eventually be a regular air service across the Atlantic, and he suggested that the problems of this service would be solved by aeroplanes flying seven miles high at a speed of 400 to 500 m.p.h. with passengers enclosed in an airtight cabin. He may be right, but I wonder how long it would take for that special type of aeroplane, which only realised its efficiency when at its proper height, to climb up to an altitude of seven miles. And we must ask what would happen if an engine failed in mid-Atlantic, and also how the problem of pay load plus fuel supply is to be solved. The extra weight of a superfluous engine with its fuel becomes a graver factor when flying in a rarefied air than when flying in a few thousand feet—and even then it is great enough.

Speed.
Another maxim of Captain Costes was that "Speed is the only commodity which an air liner has to sell," and that everything except safety must be subordinated to speed. This maxim cannot be accepted without some qualification. The very successful air lines of Australia all speed in a sense, for the aeroplane, however slow it may be, is faster than a coasting steamer, which on many of the routes is the only alternative. But the chief thing which the Australian airways sell is cheapness of transport. Railways from Perth to Wyndham and from Charleville to Daly Waters would be impossibly expensive. Airways need only a moderate subsidy to enable them to earn a profit on these routes. For air mails, as apart from passenger services, speed is of the greatest importance, as Glen Kidston emphasised (and as the Air Ministry realises). Speed, too, is important when airways are in competition with railways, and doubtless that was what Captain Costes had in mind. But if, as the Inspector General of the Air Union, he endeavours to increase flying speed at too great a sacrifice of the comfort of passengers it is not probable that the booking lists will be materially swelled by such a policy.

marine racers which promise to surpass in speed all earlier British aeroplanes. Should these new machines realise the speeds expected of them they are certain to make two out of the British team of three machines that will defend the Trophy against the challenges of France and Italy.

LONDON-COPENHAGEN. LONDON.

Mr. T. Neville Stack, once more accompanied by Mr. J. R. Chaplin, has established another record for a "there and back" journey. Leaving London early on Saturday morning, the flyers arrived at Copenhagen before noon, refuelled and had a leisurely lunch, and reached Heston aerodrome, near London, shortly after eight o'clock in the evening. A cargo was delivered in Copenhagen.

The actual flying time over the 1,400 miles of the journey was 11 hours 15 minutes, making the average speed 124 miles an hour. The machine was the Vickers biplane specially prepared for a flight to Australia and back with urgent mail on board, in three weeks—an advantage that Stack and Chaplin are planning to begin later on. The machine is powered by a single 430 h.p. Napier "Lion" water-cooled motor and carries fuel sufficient for ten hours at a cruising speed of 135 m.p.h.

AIR WARFARE IN THE FUTURE. WORK AT THE STAFF COLLEGE.

The Royal Air Force Staff College at Andover was established nine years ago, and has seen important developments in aircraft, writes Major C. C. Turner in the *London Daily Telegraph*. In that short period, it may be said, the speed of the Air Service has increased from 150 to 200 miles per hour, and in all other details of performance there has been improvement.

At the present time such new factors as the employment of catapulting apparatus for launching land aeroplanes, and the certain early adoption of heavy oil engines for long-range craft, demand attention, whilst mechanisation in the Army has its reactions on Air Force co-operation.

Outwardly, when I visited the Staff College the other day, it seemed there had been little change in nine years. It may be noted, however, that there are now ten officers from the Dominions going through the course, which lasts the inside of a year. Recently, too, it was found necessary to reduce the working hours, which were so long and arduous that efficiency suffered. Under slightly less severe demands it is found the students do better work.

The Staff College now has an emblem and a motto, the Hawk of Horus and the words "Visu et nisu." The hawk, copied from ancient Egyptian art, stands with folded wings. The motto means "By vision and effort." A pun is made by the use of a word based on "niseu," which means also a sparrowhawk.

The R.A.F. Staff College every year since its foundation has been able to study the minor Air Force operations going on in various parts of the world, and although in no case since the Great War has there been a big conflict between two countries possessing air services, there is continual provision of new practical data from the outskirts of the Empire. For the rest, the air exercises now held annually in this country inform and are informed by the Staff College.

Air warfare, however, is no more than twenty years old, and the Great War came to an end just when the air arm was beginning to manifest vital importance and power. Lessons of that struggle remain, but as regards air warfare we seem to have lived a generation since 1918. Neither at Greenwich nor at Camberley, great as are the changes in progress in the Navy and the Army, are there greater developments to study than at Andover.

The course at Andover is devised, firstly, to train officers in staff duties, both in peace and war; secondly, to afford a general education which will serve as a sound foundation for the building up of a school of thought in the R.A.F. and the air services of the Dominions.

Candidates enter after passing a qualifying examination, and then by selection. They are of all ranks, from that of Group Captain downwards. While at the college they keep in flying practice.

Some idea of the range of their studies may be gathered from the fact that these comprise strategy and tactics, transportation, supply, intelligence, secret service, civil economics, commercial and scientific progress and their relation to Service problems, Labour questions, and, of course, many matters connected with the physiology and temperament of the pilot and statistics relating thereto.

Needless to say, co-operation with the Fleet and the Army play
(Continued at foot of next column.)

STRANGE COLONY IN SUSSEX. FUNERALS WELCOMED BY "COKLERS."

The strangest religious community in the world has its home in a remote corner of Sussex.

The members wear early Victorian clothes, regard marriages with gloom and funerals with gladness, and recognize no other interest in life outside their daily work and the observances of the most austere religious principles.

Every Sunday and Bank Holiday they close the shops they own, even shutting off the taps of their roadside petrol pumps. Thus, while the rest of the world is making holiday, they worship in a little chapel on the hillside behind the village, with intervals for meals and sleep.

Officially the name of this community is "The Church of the Dependents," but everyone in that part of England calls them "Coklers."

How this name originated is not clear. People who have studied the history of the sect say that it is a corruption of "cocon, drinkers," the name given to the members when they began as a temperance movement 75 years ago.

The members live in a world of their own. They deny themselves all luxuries, sport, and amusement. Theatres, cinemas, even wireless, are unknown to them. Their only reading is the Scriptures.

Shingled hair, powder puffs and lip sticks, short skirts and other changes in fashion mean nothing to their women folk. As soon as they pass the school-girl age they adopt the sort of costume our great-grandmothers wore, long skirts of black or dark blue, and a tightly fitting bodice buttoning high in the neck. Their hair is plaited and rolled in a bun beneath a small straw bonnet.

The men, too, dress soberly in dark colours of homespun cloth. Among the staunchest adherents the spinster is esteemed more than the married woman. Marriages are not frequent. Sussex remembers only one Cokler's wedding in the past four years.

Births are not hailed as occasions for special rejoicing. But death, representing the birth into the higher life, is approached with gladness.

When one of the brethren dies there is no mourning and no flowers, nor is a headstone set up above the grave in the cemetery behind the chapel.

Some of the old people in Sussex remember when the doctrine of the Dependents began to spread in that part of England.

It started when John Sirgood gave up cobbling in Clapham and migrated to Sussex. There he preached in the chapel at Loxwood and in the neighbouring hamlets.

Soon he had gathered round him a large band of followers. Now Loxwood, an old-world village, five miles from the nearest railway station, is the headquarters of the movement. Here the Dependents run their own farm and a large store, supplying everything from groceries to petrol.

a very big part. Accidents and their bearing on operations, formations in flight and their value, bombing methods, and the calculation of anticipated results of a given bombing operation, chemical warfare, railway organisation, and tank warfare, are all studied.

A war game adapted to the air arm is played, and lately at Devizes has been the occasion for co-operation with the Army. Theoretical campaigns are played.

Air Commodore P. B. Joubert de la Ferté is the Commandant, assisted by Group Captains A. S. Barratt and A. W. Tedder.

A magnificent library has been gradually and carefully formed. The Staff and the students have their own lounge, but they mess with H.Q. Wessex Bombing Area, and Nos. 12 and 101 Squadrons. The aerodrome, which lies at the eastern side of Salisbury Plain, is a very fine one, and is one of a group of aerodromes occupying that part of the country.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

And look at the result! Our military manufacturers are doing a very satisfactory trade with the R.A.F. and foreign Governments. Their successes have been largely reported in the Press, and the general public, failing to appreciate the difference between military and commercial aircraft, have been led to believe that we are in a satisfactory position as far as commercial aircraft goes.

Nothing is further from the truth! With the exception of the light aeroplane, and possibly large flying-boats, we have no other commercial aircraft comparable with those of Germany, Holland, and America. This may sound a sweeping assertion, but close investigation will bear it out, and the country is entitled to know why, if we are so far ahead in military aircraft, we are so far behind in commercial types.

The R.A.F. Policy.

First, the demand for commercial aircraft in this country has been very limited and restricted to one operating company, who have pursued an understandable policy of patronising one manufacturer and no one else. Consequently the home demand for commercial aircraft has been practically negligible. But the numbers of commercial aircraft operating in our dominions and colonies is steadily increasing, and, unfortunately, this trade is going to foreign manufacturers. Secondly, the policy of the Air Ministry in placing contracts for R.A.F. machines has had the effect of encouraging aircraft manufacturers to build military aircraft and nothing else. Practically every manufacturer in this country builds (with one notable and satisfactory exception) military aircraft exclusively and mostly for the R.A.F. In order to keep the whole industry busy, the Air Ministry spread the contracts over as wide a range of manufacturers as possible.

The result is that the aircraft industry looked to the Air Ministry military contracts for their bread and butter, the jam being provided by occasional highly lucrative foreign contracts. Generally speaking, they have little inducement to develop the commercial side, and it is difficult for two types of aircraft to be satisfactorily built in the same factory, as different organisations are needed. We, therefore, arrive at a state of affairs in which the aircraft industry is kept alive by the Air Ministry with its military contracts.

In an effort to force the aircraft manufacturer to build commercial aircraft, I should like to see a clause in every Government military contract to the effect that the manufacturer had to produce a certain percentage production of commercial aircraft. Such a stipulation would give them an incentive to progress on the civil aviation side as well as on the military.

Wanted—Practical Control.

The future of air transport cannot be denied. Its ultimate importance to the British Empire needs no emphasising to anyone of vision. Unfortunately, due to the impracticability of internal aviation in a small island like Great Britain, many of us cannot see the vast possibilities of aircraft on the great Imperial routes to our Dominions and Colonies. The future for commercial flying is nevertheless, immense, and the greater the progress in aircraft, engines, and necessary design, the greater will be the development of Imperial air communications. Alas, the Dutch, Germans, and Americans are so far ahead of Great Britain in commercial aircraft that they are getting a grip on the world's markets, which it will be a long time before we can shake off in days to come.

In this statement I am backed by many progressive, broad-minded and unbiased observers. It is the history of the American domination of the world's automobile market, repeating itself. If we are to compete in this great new industry, flying is a young man's business, progress and development are rapid, and we want young people with vision and knowledge to control this business. We want practical men in control, not professors or Civil Servants. We have but to look at Italy. Here General Balbo, the Air Minister, is aged 34. General Balbo flies everywhere, having recently commanded the Italian formation flight to South America. Little wonder aviation is making immense strides in Italy, without a fraction of the national possibilities that concern the British Empire.
Sunday Times

CENTRAL THEATRE

Owing to some unforeseen reasons

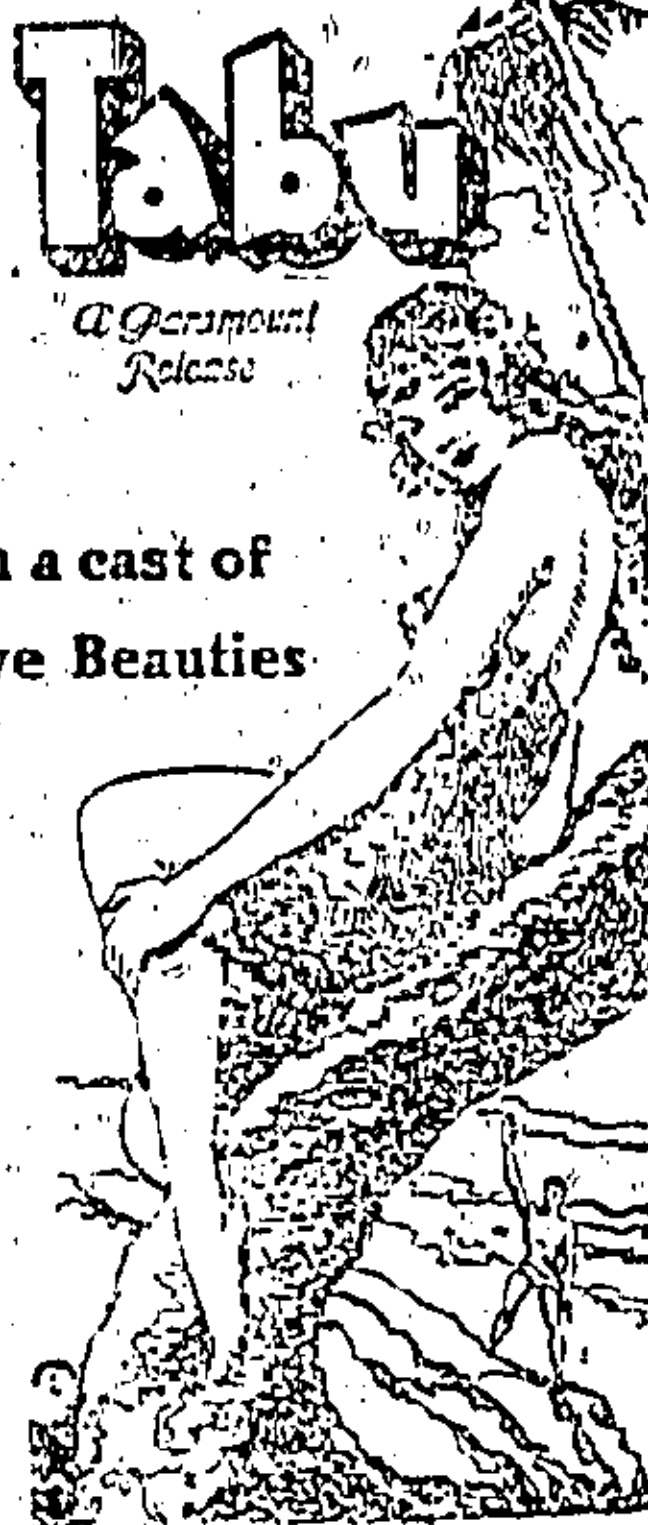
THE SHOWING OF "PLUNDER" IS POSTPONED.

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A Release of May, 1931.

A Picture actually filmed in the prohibited land of the South Seas with uncivilized love affairs.



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Hong Kong Daily Press.

THE SILVER SCREEN.

CENTRAL THEATRE.

"STOLEN HEAVEN."

Followers of the current musical flair for novelty will be interested in the unique collection of tropical instruments played by the Havana Casino orchestra during the Florida scenes of Nanny Carroll's new starring picture, which is having its final showings to-day at the Central Theatre.

The Havana orchestra has enjoyed a season of unsurpassed popularity in New York's most exclusive night clubs, notably, the fashionable Central Park Casino, where the strains of their maracas, guiros and bongos furnish nightly dance music for New York's socially elite. The orchestra aggregation of fourteen pieces is an unique collection of instruments.

It introduces the guiro, which is nothing more than a tropical gourd with side incisions. A wire brush scraped over this gourd produces a sound similar to the rubbing of a brush on a drum-head. Maracas are played in pairs. They are smaller and rounder gourds than the guiros, fastened to handles and loaded with shot. They are manipulated in two-four time.

The claves, two sticks of a special kind of wood, give off a musical sound when struck together. Bongos are knee drums, held between the legs and beaten with the flat of the palms. The tones of the bongos vary, due to beating which loosens the skin drum-heads to degrees of tautness.

The Havana Casino Orchestra has been featured on the New York Palace Theatre bill, and recording companies have caught their strange rhythms for public distribution.

"PLUNDER."

The writer met a friend the other day who came out here from London six months ago and who said he always felt home-sick owing to the lack of British taste in the local amusements.

If you are one of those who feel home-sick, you should not miss "Plunder," the British comedy that is to be shown in the Central Theatre commencing to-morrow. The picture is laugh-provoking throughout and is made for English tastes.

In brief, the story deals with John Hewlett, who is being defrauded of her inheritance from her grandfather by her aunt, Mrs. Hewlett. In trying to restore the inheritance to her, D'Arcy Tuck and Freddie Malone, an adventurer, conspire burglary together, in which Mrs. Hewlett's brother is accidentally killed. How these two men outwit Scotland Yard and eventually nonplus Mrs. Hewlett, you have to see them for yourself. There are car-loads of laughter in the plot.

The picture was directed by Tom Walls, the famous stage-legend comedian, with himself as Freddie Malone, Ralph Lynn, another noted comedian as D'Arcy Tuck, Winifred Shotter as John Hewlett, and Mary Brough as Mrs. Hewlett. Herbert Waring acted as a stern but funny police inspector of Scotland Yard.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"CITY LIGHTS."

Few of Charles Chaplin's millions of admirers can visualize the comedian as he is in real life. The forlorn figure in the ill-fitting coat, baggy trousers, dog-eared shoes, battered bowler and pocket-edition mustache, who provokes such laughs in "City Lights" at the Queen's Theatre now, presents a strikingly different front when off the screen.

During his recent personal appearances in connection with the national presentation of his picture, Chaplin on more than one occasion brought many a gasp and sigh from female admirers who blocked traffic in catch a glimpse

KING'S THEATRE

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of him. A little older and grayer than in the days when he played in slapstick comedy and threw custard pies, the genius of comedy cuts a smart figure in his soft cap, silky alpaca pile overcoat, soft-collared shirt, quiet gray suit and gray spats, and silver gray hair with the most "beautiful curl."

Quiet, serious, with a low, modulated voice, the dean of comic-tragic pictures seems anything but the master of slapstick whose out-reels convulsed the world some years back. Chaplin looks more like an English play-wright, admits to a great respect for Thomas Burke, plays tennis and the pipe organ for recreation and never travels with less than fifty neckties.

"City Lights" is the first picture the comedian has made in three years. He calls it a romantic comedy in pantomime.

"GENERAL CRACK."

Nicknames usually find their beginning in some physical eccentricity or as the result of some novel incident, but the name "General Crack," the title of John Barrymore's first all-talking Vitaphone starring vehicle to be seen on Sunday at the Queen's Theatre, had an original source.

The Barrymore hero, as the right heir to a dukedom, bore the high-sounding name of Christian Rudolph Augustus Christopher Kettlar. The first letter of each name combined, spells "Crack." A military leader of signal ability, he is known throughout eighteenth century Europe as General Crack, the idol of soldiers and women, and the fear of royalty.

Marian Nixon and Armida have the leading feminine roles, in support of Barrymore, in "General Crack," while Hobart Bosworth, Lowell Sherman, Jacqueline Logan, Otto Matison, Andres de Seurora, Douglas Gerrard, Philippe de Lucy, William von Brinken, Theodore Lodi and others have important parts.

KING'S THEATRE.

"ROOKERY NOOK."

Some interesting features of "Rookery Nook" now showing at the King's Theatre are Gerald Popkiss's trip for a few days' rest in a lovely little cottage suggested by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Twine, his cousin Clive's expectation of his arrival, the beginning of the trouble soon after Gerald's departure and the surprise which he encountered on his return from the garage by his discovery of a beautiful girl named Rhoda, decked in pyjamas and sitting gracefully on a table; Rhoda's explanation of her unseemly attire and her presence in the house and how the appearance of the sister-in-law, Mrs. Twine, her husband and cousin Clive transforms "Rookery Nook" into a long laugh after a series of side-splitting situations, to everybody's satisfaction.

"A DEVIL WITH WOMEN."

Sunshine pouring down into a rocky, arid canyon in the San Jacintos, a gaily attired group of film players vainly endeavouring to keep cool under beach umbrellas and in the scanty shade of roasting boulders; picturesque "bandits" sweltering under heavy cartridge belts and Springfield; Director Irving Cummings calling "O.K." after a successful "take," his voice echoing down the canyon walls; Victor McLaglen excitedly pursuing a big diamond behind a rock and proudly capturing him, to the squeals of the feminine audience; the mercury reading 125 in the sun, and not much less in the shade; Mona Maris and Luana Alcaniz attired in chic, gaily coloured silk overalls; rows of cars on the near-by highway, with their tourist occupants avidly watching the proceedings—these are but a few of the happenings during the taking

(Continued at foot of next column.) Robert Edeson.

ARMS FOR THE AFGHAN KING.

LORRY LOADS AT KHYBER PASS.

Peshawar.—Nadir Shah is believed to be consolidating his precarious position on the throne of Afghanistan.

As I travelled up the thrilling Khyber Pass this afternoon I saw lorry loads of rifles and ammunition bound for Kabul. Nadir Shah is believed to have bought them from France, says the *New Chronicle* correspondent.

I met the mysterious Abdul Gafar Khan, the leader of the "Red Shirts" of the North-West Frontier Province, in the garden of his bungalow. Speaking very broken English, he said:

"The Government of India misunderstands my movement. I do not hate the British. I only want the same reforms for the Frontier Province as for the rest of India. I am not declaring against the payment of revenue. I am a landowner myself and I have paid my revenue."

"My Red Shirts have nothing to do with Russia. It is an accident that their uniform is red. It was white, but it got easily dirty, so we changed it to red. 'Red Shirts' is only a nickname."

of the big hacienda sequences of McLaglen's latest Fox Movietone vehicle, "A Devil with Women."

This all talking movietone, which opens its next engagement at the King's Theatre, is an exciting romantic comedy drama of the tropics, with McLaglen as a devil-may-care adventurous soldier of fortune seeking war and women and finding plenty of both. He also encounters plenty of rivalry in his affairs of the heart from a young American tourist, a role enacted by Humphrey Bogart.

Adapted from Clements Ripley's novel, "Dust and Sun," "A Devil with Women" gives a vivid idea of what a Central American revolution is really like. Other members of the excellent supporting cast are Mona Maris, John St. Polis, Michael Vavitch, Mrs. Jimenez, Joe De La Cruz, and Robert Edeson.

DR. BARNES AND THE CHURCH LEADERS.

'DISASTROUS DIVERGENCE' WITH SCIENCE.

Dr. Barnes, who has criticised the doctrine of the fall of man and of the Creation, said:

"I spent 20 years at Cambridge. I knew still something of the feeling there. I am sure that the Church would gain, by having closer contacts with university thought."

Advances of Science.

"Biblical criticism as applied to the New Testament is leading to conclusions on the part of some scholars of a very disturbing nature."

"The advances of modern science are having a profound influence on philosophy, and are affecting the whole background of religious thought."

He reminded the House of certain books and articles and of the fact that the Dean of St. Paul's (Dean Inge) is announced to be considering the religious implications of the new astronomy and the new physics." Dr. Barnes added:

"It would be a great advantage to have in the Lower House of Convocation men who live in the atmosphere created by this modern scientific knowledge."

Laying-on of Hands.

"If there had been able critics in the Lower House who had lived in such atmosphere, we should never have had such resolutions on unction and the laying-on of hands in the form in which they now appear on our agenda as sent up by the Lower House."

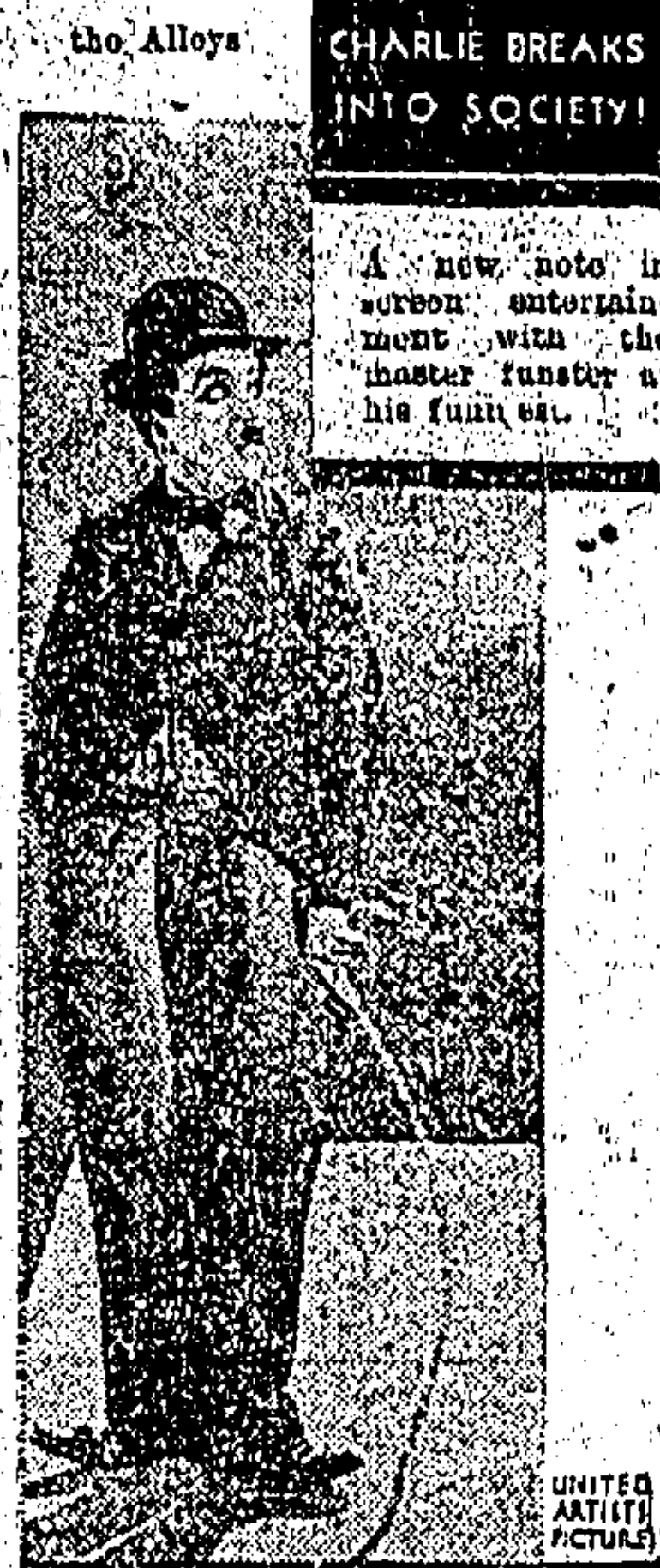
"It is most disastrous that the divergence between modern scientific spirit and Church leaders should appear to be increasing, and anything that we can do to prevent such a development we ought to try to attempt."

MOVIELAND FEATURES FOR THE WEEK

QUEEN'S

SHOWING TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

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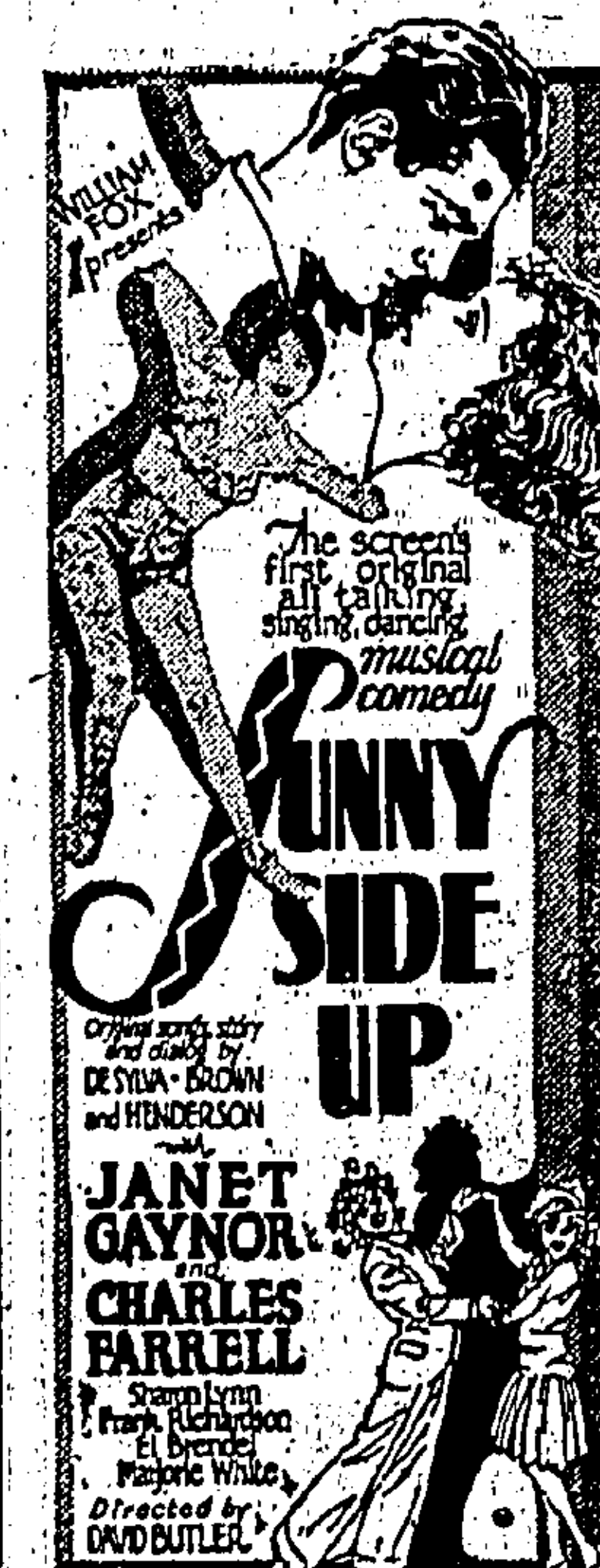
EDNA FERBER'S COLOSSAL



MOVIELAND FEATURES FOR THE WEEK

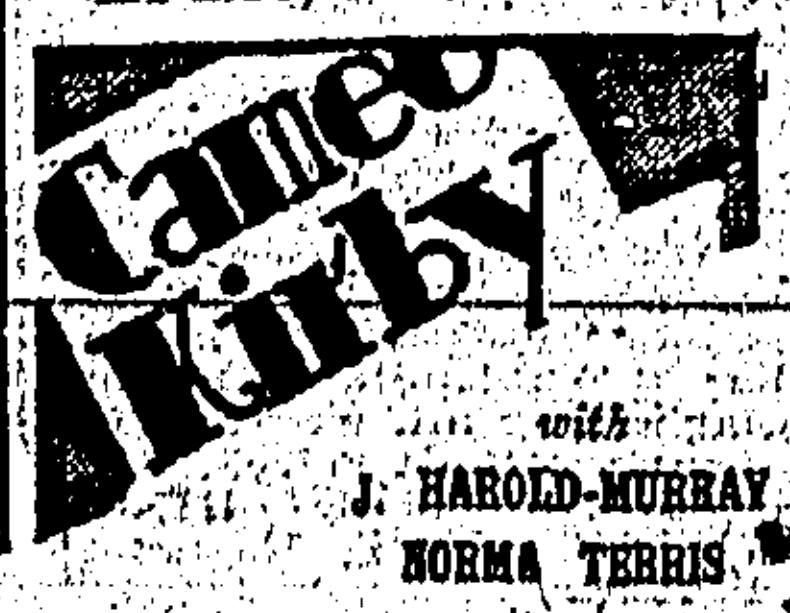
STAR

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20.



WORLD

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20.



THE MYSTERY OF VIVIAN GORDON.

CONFESSION BY CAB DRIVER.

STORY OF HIRED ASSASSINS.

New York.—The police believe that the mystery of the murder of Vivian Gordon, the Titian-haired racketeer, has been solved by the confession of a taxicab driver, after being subjected to "third degree" methods for several hours. Four men are now in custody, charged with plotting the strangling of the woman at the instigation of someone else who promised them large sums. The police indicate that they are aware of the motive for the crime.

The men in custody are Harry Stein, who had already been arrested in connection with the crime. Samuel Greenberg, who was out on bail, but was re-arrested. Izzy Lewis, alias English, and Harry Schlitten, alias Harvey, the driver of the cab in which the murder was committed. Stein and Greenberg have been indicted on a charge of murder in the first degree.

The charges are based on the assertions of Schlitten, who alleges that Harry Stein plotted the murder as the tool of some person unknown "higher up." He adds that Lewis did nothing but engage the taxicab.

Strangled in a Cab.

According to the driver, Vivian Gordon was lured to her death by her own greed. Samuel Greenberg assumed the role of a wealthy diamond merchant who wanted her help in the disposal of £50,000 worth of jewels. She was to employ her wiles upon Greenberg, Stein is alleged to have told her, in an effort to get the diamonds away from him. The murder was plotted with minute care, Stein, it is alleged, driving to Van Cortlandt Park in advance to select the spot where the body should be thrown into a clump of bushes.

Vivian Gordon eagerly swallowed the bait of meeting the susceptible diamond merchant. Schlitten said, and entered the car, sending herself between Stein and Greenberg. Schlitten swore that he participated only to the extent of driving the car for £50 promised by Stein.

The "joy ride" had barely commenced when Stein, according to the cabman, seized the woman by the throat, while Greenberg held her legs. Stein then quickly slipped a noose of cloth around her neck, and strangled her to death. Schlitten added: "She only screamed once."

The body was stripped of jewelry and an expensive fur coat taken to the spot chosen, and dumped behind the screen of bushes.

Stein is stated to have had several business deals with the woman. On one occasion he went to Norway at her expense on a mission in which she is thought to have had an interest.

The Motive Known.

The confession was given to the Press from the police headquarters by Police-commissioner Mulrooney personally in the presence of Mayor Walker. It was obtained, he said, though one of the cleverest pieces of detective work in the history of the department. Incidentally Mr. Walker emphasized the vindictive police force of the suspicion that Vivian Gordon had been silenced because she knew too much about corrupt police methods and intended to tell all to the Senbury Committee investigating the magistrates' courts and police "vice squad" blackmail.

The sensational Gordon murder case, Mr. Mulrooney said, was now complete, except for the motive which he intimated, would be revealed shortly. He refused to divulge who ordered the murder or who was under suspicion. To do so, he said, would retard the work of the police in running the guilty party to earth. Whoever it was, it is believed that he was a victim of one of Vivian's blackmail schemes.

A Woman Blackmailer.

Vivian Gordon was a night club hostess and an actress. But she is reported to have lived on rackets, thieves and wealthy gamblers, her speciality being blackmail. In some of these operations she is said to have been a partner of the notorious gangster, Jack Diamond. They are alleged to have quarrelled over the division of the spoil in one case. He is stated to have owed her £3,000, of which he paid her £400, promising her the remainder later. This money, it is asserted, was obtained from a rich broker, who handed it over when Diamond threatened to expose his "love life."

The woman's murder on July 23 was followed on March 3 by the suicide by gas poisoning of her 17-year-old daughter, Bessie, who left a diary in which she had written that she could not face the world after the terrible things that were being said about her mother. The day after this tragedy two men tried to blind Vivian Gordon's Cuban maid by throwing acid in her face.

JOAN OF ARC FESTIVAL.

CELEBRATIONS AT ROUEN.

CARDINAL BOURNE AS PAPAL LEGATE.

Paris, May 31.—The celebrations in honour of Joan of Arc on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of her death continued at Rouen to-day, the climax of the festival. This morning special services were held in all the churches of Normandy, while in Rouen Cathedral a High Mass was celebrated by Cardinal Bourne, the Papal Legate. The British Ambassador and representatives of the French and foreign Governments were present. Large crowds waited outside.

At noon all the church bells pealed forth in honour of the Maid. In the afternoon the streets were lined with spectators for the historic procession representing the entry of Charles VII. into Rouen. Sixteen hundred people dressed in costumes of the period took part. The pageant ended with an apotheosis of Joan, who was led in triumph riding on horseback escorted by French soldiers of all periods.

A performance of "Jeanne de France," a dramatic mystery in four acts and nine scenes, was given in the Place Haute Vieille Tour and was followed by the symbolic lighting of the flame of the stake which was carried out by a delegation of ex-Servicemen. A commemorative plaque given by the League of Nations was blessed during this ceremony.

The day ended with a military concert followed by a carillon concert in the Cathedral.

A BENEFACTRESS OF ENGLAND.

Cardinal Bourne on Joan of Arc. Rouen, May 30.—"St. Joan of Arc has been a great benefactress of England," declared Cardinal Bourne at the opening of the St. Joan celebrations here this afternoon.

"Before St. Joan appeared, England was too much bound up with the destinies of France. We had been free and independent under our Saxon Kings, but the Norman conquest brought us too much under French feudalism. St. Joan, by means of her work in France, has therefore secured our national independence."

Cardinal Bourne said that to-day all the countries in the world were going through terrible crises. All the efforts of statesmen were meeting with great difficulties and obstacles, which were bound to discourage them. The same existed at the time of Joan. The work of peace-makers and negotiators was brought to naught, and the labours of the most able statesmen were fruitless. At that moment, St. Joan appeared, whose true patriotism was shown in her motto, "May the English return to their homes and may God bless them."

MR. SHAW AND JOAN.

"Was She a Dangerous Woman?" Mr. Bernard Shaw, in a broadcast statement on Joan of Arc in the National programme on Saturday night, said: "It is an established fact that Joan was not beautiful. It has also been placed on record by the officers who liked her and the men who worshipped her that the one reason they believed her to be divine was because she had none of that commodity so well known in Hollywood—sex appeal."

Mr. Shaw reminded listeners that when she was told she could escape burning by recanting Joan of Arc signed a recantation, but when she found that she was not to be set free, but imprisoned for life, she tore up her recantation.

"Although the burning was unnecessary," he said, "because it was useless, cruel, the question arises whether she was not a dangerous woman. It is a question which arises with every person of distinction and extraordinary ability."

"Marshal Foch was once asked how Napoleon would have fought this war. The Marshal replied: 'He would have fought it wonderfully, magnificently, but what on earth should we have done with him after?'"

"That question arises again to-day in the case of Leon Trotsky," Joan was killed, he added, by the Inquisition, which was not dead.

JESUIT PRIEST'S PROTEST.

Father Woodcock, the Jesuit preaching at Farm-street Roman Catholic Church, London, yesterday, protested against the "impudence, almost I might say criminal folly," of the B.B.C. authorities for issuing an invitation to Mr. Bernard Shaw to speak on St. Joan of Arc over the wireless. "The B.B.C.," he continued, "had no right to let loose that irresponsible playboy and mountebank to preach on a solemn occasion a panegyric of a Catholic and national saint."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

UNDERTAKER'S POSE AS DOCTOR.

STORY OF EFFRONTERY.

A remarkable story was told at Warrington police court, when D. Tindall or Richard Tindall, of Barnard-street, Sankey Bridge, Warrington, was summoned for pretending to be a doctor.

Mr. T. S. Steel, who prosecuted for the Medical Defence Union, said that Tindall was an undertaker and a certified embalmer. His actions and conduct during the last two years and a half had been most extraordinary and might have been attended by disastrous results. His audacity and effrontery had been amazing.

Tindall had claimed to be a fully-qualified medical man, holding the degrees of M.B. and Ch.B. He also said that he was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. He issued prescriptions which were made up by local chemists, and had presumed to treat professionally people suffering from serious diseases.

He had examined women, and claimed to have acted as an anaesthetist to three prominent Manchester practitioners. He went so far as to say that he was applying for the post of anaesthetist at Warrington Infirmary. He told Dr. Joseph, the Medical Officer of Health for Warrington, that he gave an anaesthetic to a person in April and that he was arranging to see the clerk of the local Insurance Committee with a view to starting a panel practice in Warrington.

Tindall had sought to demonstrate on every possible occasion that he was a medical man. He had visiting cards printed which read, "D. Tindall, M.B., Ch.B."

Mr. George Sturges, for Tindall, said that during the war he served in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and his duties created for him a desire to become a medical practitioner. He failed to pass his matriculation examination, however, but he had studied the subject. Tindall was the victim of a pitiful and merciless ambition.

Defendant was fined £5 on each of four summonses, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment on each summons.

There were two summonses for falsely pretending to be a Bachelor of Medicine; one for pretending to be a general practitioner in medicine; and another for falsely using the title of Bachelor of Medicine.

THE CANTON GOVERNMENT POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Since the inauguration of the new Government at Canton the police department have been extremely active, and it is stated that crime in the city and its vicinity has decreased considerably. On the Government assuming office some time ago General Chen Hing Wen was appointed head of the department and to him fell the lot of appointing others to the different offices under his control. That he was discerning in his choice of subordinates is evidenced by the amount of good work that is being done. Intensive training for all the underlings and ordinary policemen has been the order of the day and now Canton boasts of a police force to be compared with any doing duty in the larger cities of China. The Taiping branch police station is probably the most important station in the city and to this has been appointed Mr. Lim Wen Chun who is considered to be the most efficient of the superintendents. All the superintendents attached to the different branch stations are said to be men of experience and all extremely well trained.

"My Shaw will have offended the reasonable susceptibilities of all who regard Joan of Arc as a martyr and a saint, and that at a moment when the heart of France and the entire Catholic world was focused on Rouen, sharing in spirit in the solemn international celebrations in honour of the Maid's martyrdom."

The B.B.C. had no comment to make on Father Woodcock's address, it was stated yesterday.

Mr. Shaw's Rejoinder.

In a rejoinder to the views of Father Woodcock, Mr. Bernard Shaw said: "I imagine from what Father Woodcock says that he agrees with Joan in the position that she took, which caused her to be burned. That of course, is the Protestant position. If Father Woodcock agrees with Joan, then, of course, he is a Protestant, too."

"If the attention of the Church is called to his opinion, they will not burn him—they cannot do that—but they will probably silence him. Everything I said last night he will find in the records of Joan's trial. He does not seem to realise that the Church had anything to do with it. What I said was the truth so far as the historical truth can be ascertained."

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 355 METRES.

11.30 a.m.—Chinese programme.
12.30 p.m.—European programme.
1 p.m.—Local time and weather report.

2 p.m.—Close down.
3 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.
6 to 6.30 p.m.—Chinese children's programme.

7 to 11 p.m.—European programme of Victor records supplied by Messrs. Tang Fook Piano Co.

7 to 7.21 p.m.—

Band Selections.

"Illinois Loyalty"—March (Guild)—University of Illinois Military Band.

(a) "Hail to the Orange." (b) "Oskee Wow Wow" (Green Hill)—University of Illinois Military Band.—1935.

"American Army March" (Isabelle)—Creators Band.

"Electric March" (Creators)—Creators Band.—1934.

"The Victors"—March (Elbel)—University of Michigan Band.

"The Yellow and Blue" (Gayley-Balfe)—University of Michigan Band.—1937.

7.21 to 7.42 p.m.—

Organ Solos.

"Dreaming the Waltz Away" (Rose-Whiteman)—Jesse Crawford.

"Lay My Head Beneath a Rose" (Madison-Falkenstein)—Jesse Crawford.—20363.

"Always" (Berlin)—Jesse Crawford.

"Dinah" (Lewis-Young-Aket)—Jesse Crawford.—20000.

"After I Say I'm Sorry" (Donaldson-Lyman)—Jesse Crawford.

"The Prisoner's Song" (Massey)—Jesse Crawford.—19980.

8 p.m.—Local time and weather report.

7.42 to 8.25 p.m.—

A Concert.

Song—"Comin' Thro' the Rye" (Old Scotch Air).—Marion Talley (Soprano).—1146.

Piano Solo—"On the Banks of the Danube" (Kurucz)—John Kurucz.—V-12.

Song—"I Hear a Thrush at Eve" (Eberhart-Cadman).—John McCormack (Tenor).—742.

Violin Solo—"Rose in the Bud" (Forster).—Renee Chemet.—1132.

Choral—"Song of the Cherubim" (Glinka)—Russian Symphonic Choir.

Choral—"Church Scene from Christmas Eve" (Rimsky-Korsakov).—Russian Symphonic Choir.—20335.

Piano Solo—"Polish Dance" (Scharwenka).—Hans Barth.

Piano Solo—"Humoresque" (Dvorak).—Hans Barth.—20203.

Song—"A Dream" (Cory-Bartlett).—Enrico Caruso (Tenor).—507.

Violin Solo—"Souvenir Poétique" (Fibich).—Michel Gussakoff.—10892.

8.25 to 8.45 p.m.—

Orchestral.

"Tannhauser"—Act I.—Venusberg Music and Bacchanale (Wagner).—Symphony Orch.—9027/9028.

"Hungarian Dance No. 5" (Brahms)—Philadelphia Symphony Orch.

"Hungarian Dance No. 6" (Brahms)—Philadelphia Symphony Orch.—797.

8.45 to 9 p.m.—

Hawaiian Music.

"Beautiful Hawaii"—Frank Ferera and Anthony Frauchini.

"Hawaiian Twilight"—Hawaiian Trio.—19388.

"In the Heart of Hawaii"—Hilo Hawaiian Orch.—10938.

"My Honolulu Dream Girl"—Hilo Hawaiian Orch.—10938.

7 to 11 p.m.—

Dance Programme.

Fox Trot—"Them There Eyes." Fox Trot—"The Little Things in Life."—22360.

Fox Trot—"She Loves Me" Just the Same.

Fox Trot—"Washington and Lee Swing."—22574.

Fox Trot—"I Bring a Love Song."

Waltz—"You Will Remember Vienna."—22512.

For Trot—"Body and Soul."

Fox Trot—"Something to Remember You By."—22537.

Waltz—"The Triple Cheer."

March—"The Princeton Cannon Song March."

Fox Trot—"Good Night Poor Harvard."

March—"Down the Field."—22545.

Tango—"Mi Nostalgia."

Tango—"Paquita."—V-2.

Fox Trot—"It Must Be True."

Fox Trot—"Cool Me Some More."—22561.

Fox Trot—"Sweetheart of My Student Days."

Fox Trot—"Stolen Moments."—22560.

Waltz—"On a Little Street in Honolulu."

Waltz—"All Through the Night."—22504.

Fox Trot—"I Love Love."

Fox Trot—"I'll Never Leave You."—22567.

Fox Trot—"It's a Great Life."

Fox Trot—"My Ideal."—22544.

Fox Trot—"Bolero."

Tango—"La Seduction."—22571.

Fox Trot—"A Big Bouquet for You."

Fox Trot—"I'm Learning a Lot from You."—22516.

Fox Trot—"In My Heart It's You."

Fox Trot—"Sittin' on a Rain-bow."—22525.

Waltz—"Shepherd's Serenade."

Fox Trot—"Charming."—22533.

Fox Trot—"Baby Won't You Please Come Home."

Fox Trot—"Hallelaloo."—22511.

Fox Trot—"When Love Comes in the Moonlight."

Fox Trot—"We're on the Highway to Heaven."—22500.

Waltz—"My Missouri Home."

Waltz—"Blue Pacific Moonlight."—22624.

10.30 p.m.—Rugby mid-day Press news.

11 p.m.—Close down.

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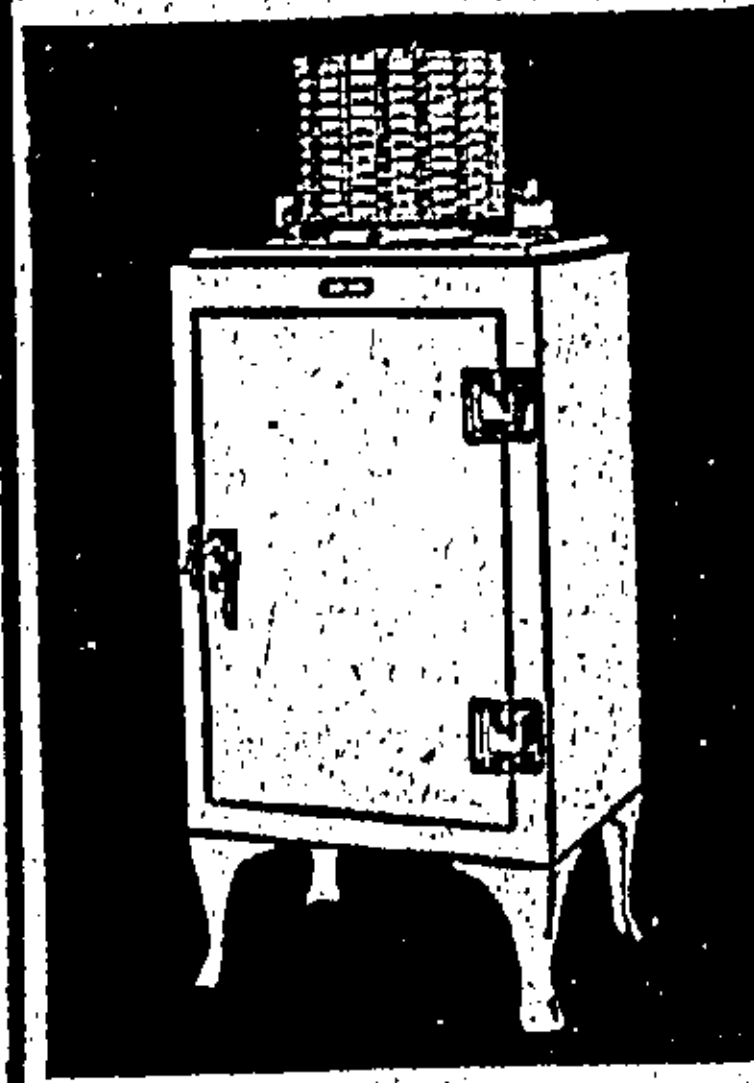


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"EAST, WEST: HAME'S BEST."

A WORD-PICTURE OF LINKUMDODDIE: MR. B. WYLIE'S ADDRESS AT ROTARY CLUB.

TRIBULATIONS OF A SCOTS ROTARY CLUB CHAIRMAN.

An insight into the state of affairs at Linkumoddie was given to Rotarians yesterday by Mr. B. Wylie who gave an address on "East, West: Hame's Best." Mr. Wylie's address was punctuated throughout with much laughter, specially humorous being a report of the first annual meeting of the Linkumoddie Rotary Club in which the tribulations of the Chairman were fully described.

The Hon. Dr. S. W. Tso was in the Chair. Mr. A. J. R. Moss, Superintendent of the Kai Tak Aerodrome, was welcomed as a new member.

Two visitors were welcomed, these being Hon. Mr. J. Scott, Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements and Major C. M. Manners.

IMPRESSIONS OF A STRAITS VISITOR.

In introducing Mr. Scott, the Chairman announced that he was a Rotarian and had been in Government Service in Ceylon where he had probably met many officials at present serving in Hong Kong.

He had been Colonial Secretary of Tanganyika, and at the present moment he was Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlement. He had administered the Government of the Straits Settlements during the absence of Sir Cecil Clementi until the latter returned from England.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Rotarian Scott said:—I wish to acknowledge with very grateful thanks the welcome which your President has extended to me and which you have so kindly acknowledged. It is a very great pleasure to me, both as a Rotarian and as a resident of the Straits Settlements to be here to-day and to meet you members of the Hong Kong Rotary Club. Though I have not a definite mandate to do so I think I may venture to convey the very hearty greetings of the Singapore Rotary Club to you. (Applause.)

This is my first visit to Hong Kong and I wish it were going to be longer. I am going to Japan and Canada on my way home at the end of this week. My impressions of Hong Kong are rather cloudy. (Applause.) I understand you have a Peak here but I have not seen it yet, but, at the same time, I must say I am tremendously impressed by your beautiful scenery, the fineness of your public buildings and the wonderful activity of your harbour.

I had a very delightful trip round the New Territories with the Hon. Mr. Southern yesterday and I had a most delightful view of your harbour and town and of the town from Lantau Road. I think your scenery and your harbour are points of envy by the people of Singapore but above all I think I should envy most your low cost of living. (Applause.)

That is really one of the nightmares of Malaya and the Straits Settlements. In writing back to my friends in Malaya I have asked them all to come here and share in the low cost of living. (Applause.)

MR. WYLIE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Wylie's address on "East, West: Hame's Best," was as follows:—

The talks usually given at meetings of Rotary are of an informative character. We have had lectures on such diverse subjects as money, eggs, newspapers and the emotions, all of which have been most interesting to those of us who didn't pretend to have expert knowledge on these subjects.

In another category, and equally interesting, we have had talks about the various peoples of the world. Just the other day Mr. Moss gave us an earful of the Spanish favorites and their fandangos in Central America. That's the kind of lecture I like. Moreover it has been laid down that whoever promotes the acquaintance of human beings with each other, furthers the cause of civilisation and lays the foundation for the friendships which folk of the next generation will enjoy, one way or another, the whole world over.

Now, to know a man, a tribe or a race, we must have first-hand knowledge. Strictly speaking, to appreciate folk we must first live with them. This business of taking each other for granted isn't only

unscientific but apt to make for prejudice and bad debts. We see the animals in the Zoo or, through the medium of the cinema, running wild all over the Pacific slope, but no matter how interesting they may appear to be, we never really become acquainted. To know them thoroughly, we must be introduced to them in their natural state.

It is the same with folk and particularly with Sootamen. Chatham once said that you can't indict a nation. Nor is it even quite safe to generalise about this race or that. Now, although many of you claim friendship with the Gael, I submit that till you have come into close contact with the race, misunderstanding is unavoidable and a superiority complex inevitable. (Laughter.)

The Language Difficulty.

I know, of course, that it's impossible for everybody present here to-day to live in Scotland. Nor is it desirable. Indeed, there are few who can even afford to pay it a visit, particularly in the summer, when prices are even higher than the spirits of its shop-keepers and its hotel proprietors. You must also realise that you can't explore Scotland without a guide. There is the language difficulty for one thing and the over present dread that one might not laugh at the right time. (Laughter.)

There are other handicaps. There is the necessity for being clothed correctly. The kilt has to be the right length and the tartan no over blatant. The chief difficulty, though, is to be able to give it the right swing. This needs quite a lot of practice, especially if ye haven't any heather to march on. Care must also be taken to see that the knees are of the right colour. Rusty-iron beige is the shade most in favour just now.

A body's dietary has also to be taken into consideration. Porridge naturally must be the main support of the system for at least a month before entering the country. A graduated course of haggis is also recommended. If possible this should be consumed to the air of the bagpipes. You have, no doubt, heard of the Unspeakable Scot. Believe me, this isn't a misnomer, for when you're full up with these things, speech is very often difficult. (Laughter.)

Tossing the caber, as practised by the aborigines in the North, I wouldna' recommend. Its Anglo-Saxon equivalent, "bouncing the penny" should, however, be mastered, in case the visitor should ever find himself in the vicinity of Aberdeen.

"Decoing the Doris."

Decoing the Doris, on the other hand, must be carefully practised and, at that, without the aid of water, but I warn ye that drinking direct from the bottle isn't only longer considered "de rigueur," and on no account must the unsuspecting visitor demand soda as a dilutant. If he does, he will be recognised as coming from the Far East and be charged accordingly. (Laughter.)

Another word of warning. If by reason of lack of funds you are still in Scotland at the end of November, do not on any account make reference to St. Andrew's Day. This will only cause misunderstanding for most of the natives have never heard of that festival. In any case, those who have will probably think you're an Episcopalian.

And again, dinna keep on talking about the weather. That way the tourist is known. He aye says the weather is rotten. The native says it is unusual.

As I say, though it isn't everybody who can afford these days to journey so far afield. I would like ye to come with me and in fancy take a peep at the Lowland Scot in his natural habitat.

Behold then Linkumoddie. Now there are folk who have never heard of Linkumoddie, and many who have expressed a doubt as to its existence. Others again think that its chief claim to fame lies in a belief that it's the birthplace of Robert MacWhirter. That, of course, is as may be, but as to the authenticity of the place there's no doubt. As proof, I need only refer you to the works of our National Poet, Robert Burns, whose poem on the personal appearance and idiosyncrasies of "Willie's Wife" commences thus:—

Willie Wastle dwalt on Tweed
The spot they ca'd it Linkumoddie.

Linkumoddie.

If further evidence of its existence be necessary, search need only be made in really good Gazetteer, where, in the rapid-fire language peculiar to such volumes, will be found the following description:—

Linkumoddie.—Town; parish Dunysre: 10 miles north Drungyle. Royal and parl. burgh. Great historic interest. Potatoes are exported. Norman tower Parish Church St. Kentigern. Pop. 3,743.

I regret that this description is inadequate. No mention is made of the Cross Keys Hotel where Cromwell once nearly slept on his devastating journey to the North. Nor has any notice been taken of its other two places of refreshment and Florencia's, the ice-cream shop.

St. Kentigern isn't the only place of worship. Five other churches testify to the diversity of dogma and the religious freedom of its inhabitants. As a boy I disliked the Free Kirk most of all, not so much because of the searching sermons of its minister as the fact that in its diminutive belfry there dwelt a family of owls whose eerie hoo hooing made the Devil and all his works all the more realistic and seemingly possible.

Mark you, a church is all right in its place. Indeed, I think no landscape complete without one. All the same, though, Linkumoddie is sincerely religious.

This brings me in mind of the time Baile McNutt was standing for the School Board. On and around then, there had been quite a lot of discussion about teaching the catechism in one of the schools, and McNutt, he had to stand quite a lot of heckling. The Baile, he was a butcher and did his own canvassing. My story's about his visit to Willie Armstrong who lived in the Vennel. McNutt, all spruced up and looking very important, one night called on Willie.

It was Maggie, the wife, who answered the door and she, once having had words with McNutt about a bit of sweet which she thought should have been thrown in with a quarter of steak, pretended she didn't ken him.

No, he couldn't see the guidman for that gentleman was busy cleaning himself.

"Tell him wha I am," said the Baile.

"Willie," she cried ben the hoose, "there's a man here wanting your vote."

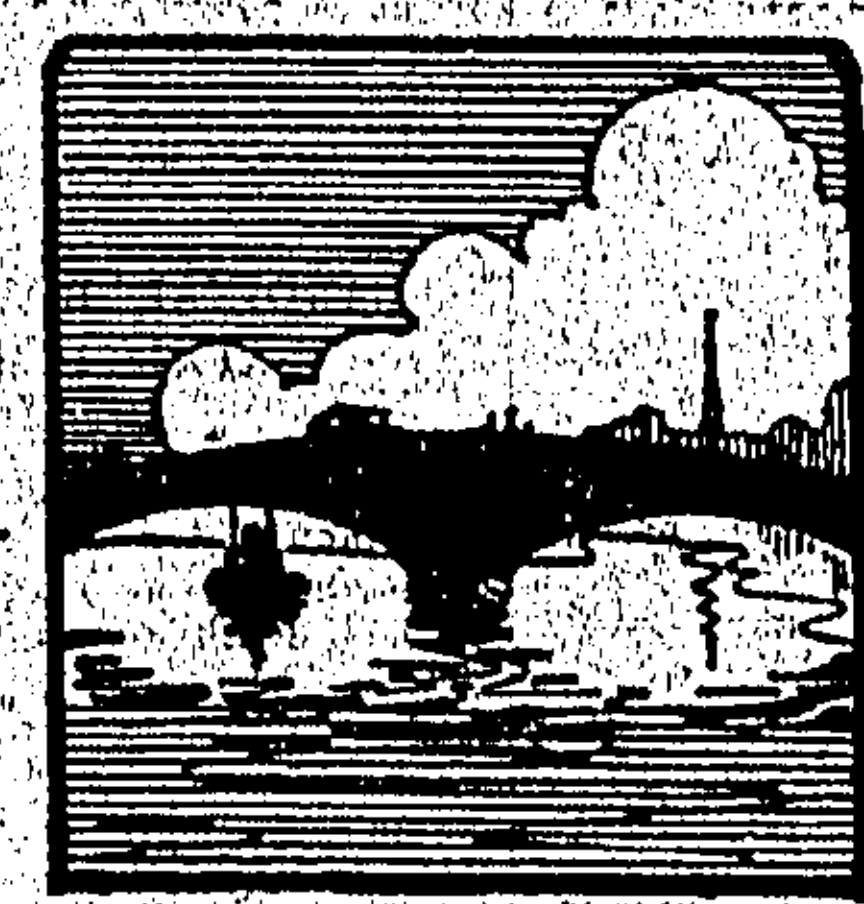
Wi' that Willie cried out from the kitchen, "A weel, tell him Ah'll vote for him if he's in favour of religious education; if he's no, tell him to go to hell. (Loud laughter.)

A Mental Picture.

It is, you will admit, hard to give an accurate description of a place as the heart sees it. None the less, I feel that my time would be wasted to-day if you didn't take away with you a mental picture of Linkumoddie. It will not, like the picture postcard, have that quality of photographic sharpness, but if the view be somewhat blurred, the fault will be yours, for the human mind is forever wont to see into a description, the counterpart of that which it loves most.

So see the town at its best. I must first of all take you to the top of Moudiewar Hill. There down below we see the bracken-tinted moors and the lesser hills with the grey mists moving like ghosts along their heather-clad tops. Rabbits are all around, their beaten tracks diverging from the burrows as roads from a metropolis. Overhead is the cruel and destructive kestrel; peewits fly near the ground, and the curlews with their long, curved beaks and steady flapping wings pass high over us in pairs.

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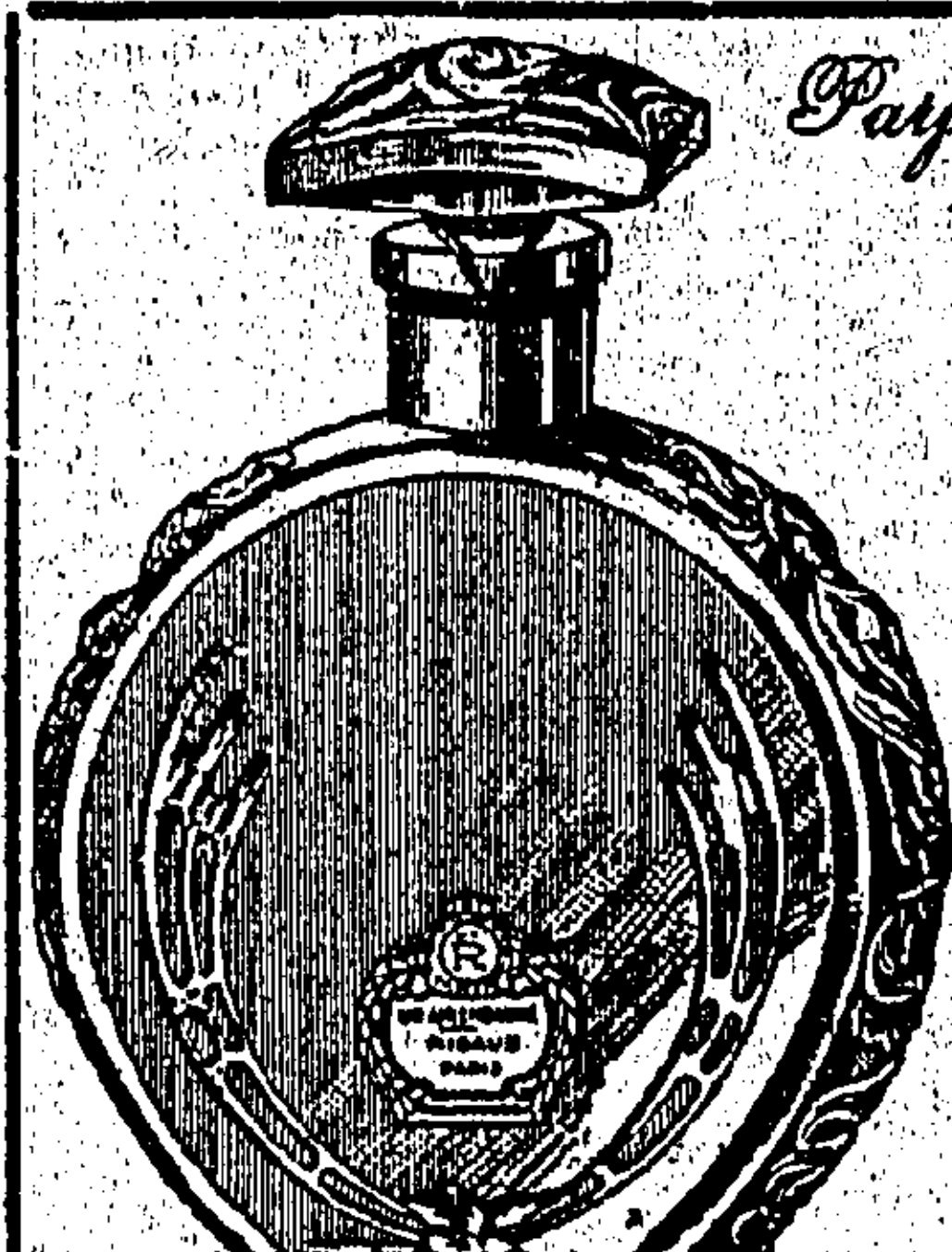
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Before us, in the distance, two broad silver bands cut through the groovy-brown landscape. That to the right is the swift-running Link, which joins its neighbour, the Pud-deechy, just below the town. At the confluence, between the trees, we can just get a glimpse of the saw-mill. That big building foramenst is St. Kentigern. Other prominent features of the town are the Mechanics' Library, the school-house on the brae and, still further up the hill, the new Poor House. For the rest they're a grey huddle of blue and white houses, the difference at this distance being dependent on the weather.

Grand as it is though, it isn't the view to which I'm most partial. Edinburgh folk can take pride in their Princes Street; Glasgow lads can boast about their Kelvin-side and Aberdeen callants eulogise their Union Street, but the best view in all Scotland, to my mind, is that of Linkumoddie as the train whistles at the level-crossing just before it passes Jock Davidson's house at the end of Dimwoodie Plantation. Another minute and ye see Linkumoddie in all its glory. Now you pass the back of the Free Church glebe. You can see the maid feeding the hens. Then comes Thornton's coal-reck on a farm cart taking on a load, and yonder are three milk-laden kye on their way home from the hill. As we turn the last curve, the low summer sun strikes us fair in the face and all around is the soft, sweet, nostalgic smell of pent smoke.

Welcome Home.

I've had lots of welcomes in my time and lots of folk have given me service (including balliffs), but nothing in my experience can compare to that given by Tod Wilson, Linkumoddie's solitary porter. The last time, the moment he saw me, he came up at the run and nearly shook the arm off me. "Man, Robbie, he said, I'm rale glad to see ye. Man, ye've turned awfu' fat, China man agree wi' ye. But ye'll need a' that reserve, for, mind ye, the cost o' living hereabouts has gone up something terrible. Man, it costs 12/6 a bottle noowadays." (Laughter.) "Ay, a greeting like that can be very affecting."

The next man you inevitably meet at the station is Archie MacFadden, alias "Flannel Feet," cor Sergeant of Police. He's a man who takes his duties seriously and wi' almost religious consistency he meets every train. In his official capacity, Archie's language is very impressive. That's because he reads all the trials reported verbatim in the *News of the World*. I mind once Mark Telfer complaining about being knocked down wi' a motor-cycle just outside the Cross Keys. Archie, he was plainly suspicious.

"Did ye take his number?" he queried.

"No," said Mark, "he wis gaun over fast."

"Could ye swear to him?"

"Ay, I did that but he never let on." (Laughter.)

It would take over long for me to take you round the town and introduce you to everybody. I propose, therefore, to take a short cut and, as Rotary represents the cream of folk in any town, it maybe wouldn't come amiss if I gave you an excerpt or two from the account of the first annual meeting of the Rotary Club of Linkumoddie as contained in the last issue of the *Linkumoddie Herald*.

Linkumoddie Rotary.

The meeting took place in the dining room of the Cross Keys Hotel and Col. Angus Dalrymple McWhumle V.D., J.P., the President, was in the Chair. Supporting him were an air cushion, the Directors and the Secretary and Treasurer. (Laughter.)

McWhumle, after complimenting the members on the splendid turnout, said the Club had made a good start. It just had to be, for Linkumoddie, after the establishment of the new Gas Works, couldn't for long have delayed in forming a branch of the world-wide organisation in whose name they had met.

Their weekly meetings held on market-day had been most successful, but he hoped that the Community Service Committee would take note of the disturbance caused by the bleating of sheep and the barking of dogs and evolve some scheme so that this nuisance could be abated.

He then proceeded to give an account of the year's work and, in passing, made reference to Linkumoddie's Silver Band. He thought the Club should do something in order to provide new uniforms for the players. It wasn't nice, he said, to see a man playing "Annie Laurie" on the euphonium and showing his braces at the same time. In only case, something would undoubtedly have to be done wi' the big drummer's skin which, as all would agree, had developed some kind of mange.

Concluding, he hoped that the Club would again make another grant of 30/- to Rotarian Miller, the station master, for the purchase of flower seeds in order to improve the appearance of the place. Last year he was proud to say, Linkumoddie Railway Station had received honourable mention, a fact which had been duly chronicled in the Press all over the country.

On questions being invited, Mr. William Johnstone, of Kilbirnie, asked if he might be informed how much of the 30/- voted last year had been spent on the potatoes and cabbage grown at the back of the station hedge? (Laughter.) Amidst cries of "Order" and "Shame," this question was referred to the Community Service Committee to investigate and report.

(Continued on Page 11.)

GIRL PILLION RIDER
KILLED.THROWN FROM CYCLE AND
RUN OVER BY CAR.ACCIDENT IN KENNEDY
ROAD.

A fatal motor accident occurred in Kennedy Road yesterday shortly before 6 p.m., as a result of which a young Chinese girl, who was a pillion passenger on a motor cycle, lost her life.

The motor cycle, No. 899, was at the time driven by a Portuguese gentleman, Mr. C. A. Coelho, and the pillion passenger was a young Chinese girl named Tsing Ng Kin.

The motor cycle, according to a report made to the authorities, was travelling from East to West at the time. It is alleged that the cycle passed private motor car No. 2445 on a bend in Kennedy Road near the Wanchai School Hostel.

After the cycle had passed the car and was swinging back to the left side of the road, the pillion passenger who was sitting sideways was seen by the motor driver to fall on her back. The right front wheel of the motor car passed over the body of the unfortunate girl.

No time was lost in conveying the girl to the Government Civil Hospital, but she died shortly after admission.

LOCAL LEGAL
COSTS.FURTHER RISE OF 25 PER
CENT.

A rule made by the Chief Justice for increasing solicitors' costs is to be submitted to the Legislative Council to-morrow, when the Colonial Secretary will move its approval. The rule is in the following terms:

1. The total in any bill of costs of fees of a solicitor (as distinct from payments) in respect of business done in any cause or matter in the Supreme Court on and after the 1st day of June 1931, shall be increased by 50 per cent, and such increase shall be allowed upon any taxation of costs in respect of any such business as well between party and party as between solicitor and client, and shall apply to the bills of costs of the Crown Solicitor or Assistant Crown Solicitor.

2. In the Supreme Court in its Summary Jurisdiction, this rule shall not, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, apply to an action where the claim does not exceed \$500, nor, save as aforesaid, shall it apply, as regards a plaintiff's bill of costs, to an action where the amount recovered does not exceed \$500.

3. This rule shall apply to all references to arbitration.

4. The increase hereby authorised shall not affect the question whether a bill of costs when taxed is or is not less by one-sixth part than the bill delivered sent or left.

5. This rule shall not apply to bills of costs which have prior to the date on which this rule comes into operation already been delivered to the client sought to be charged therewith or to the person chargeable therewith or liable therewith or to bills then already taxed and certified or allowed.

6. The rule dated the 14th day of June, 1921, which was approved by the Legislative Council on the 23rd day of June, 1921, and was published in the Gazette of 24 June, 1921, and which appears on pages 103 and 104 of the Regulations of Hong Kong, 1841-1925, is hereby revoked in respect of business done before the 1st day of June, 1931, except as regards those bills of costs which are excluded from the operation of this rule by paragraph 5 hereof.

Note:—The rule which was published in the Gazette of June 24, 1921, increased by 50 per cent, the costs chargeable by solicitors. The rule came into force retrospectively on January 1, 1921. The effect of the present rule is not to increase costs by 50 per cent, on the scale so increased in 1921, but to add a second 25 per cent, to the 25 per cent, added in 1921, or, in other words, to raise the costs chargeable by 50 per cent, over the scale in force before 1921.

1930 ADDITIONAL
APPROPRIATIONS.HOW DEPARTMENTS HAVE
OVER-SPENT.

An Ordinance "to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Two million four hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred and seventy-seven Dollars and two Cents to defray the Charges of the year 1930" will be introduced into the Legislative Council on Thursday. This is mainly an accountancy matter and does not mean that another 2½ million dollars have to be found to meet expenditure for the year 1930. Reference to this matter is made in our leading article.

Details are as follow:—
His Excellency the Governor \$ 40,833.32
Cadet Service 155,218.01
Senior Clerical and
Accounting Staff 51,078.12
Junior Clerical Service 100,750.52
Colonial Secretary's
Office and Legislative
Affairs 21,520.10
Secretariat for Chinese
Affairs 3,514.25
Treasury 17,000.00
Audit Department 17,923.44
District Office, North 1,420.00
District Office, South 328.61
Post Office and Wireless
A.—Post Office 44,354.94
B.—Wireless 9,280.00
Imports and Exports
Office 30,743.00
Harbour Department
and Air Service:
A.—Harbour Department 3,293.03
Royal Observatory 17,031.40
Supreme Court 90,220.80
Attorney-General 12,072.55
Crown Solicitor 12,933.63
Official Receiver and
Registrar of Trade
Marks 9,338.57
Land Registry 13,224.71
Police Force 410,420.42
Prison Department 81,001.10
Sanitary Department 77,360.58
Botanical and Forestry
Department 12,695.90
Education Department 312,478.33
Public Works Department 378,823.03
Miscellaneous Services 378,049.10
Charitable Services 23,492.50
Pensions 167,521.99
Total \$2,486,577.02

Other Business.

Other business to come before the Council includes the following: The Attorney-General will move the first reading of a Bill to amend the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1845; a Bill to amend the Rating Ordinance, 1901; a Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Ordinance, 1899; and a Bill to amend further the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903.

The Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton will move the first reading of a Bill to provide for the incorporation of the Hop Yat Tong Church of Christ in Hong Kong.

The Attorney-General will move the second reading of a Bill to amend the law relating to the Registration of Births and Deaths.

YACHT OVERTURNS NEAR
TAIPO.EUROPEANS' FORCED
SWIM.

Caught suddenly in a stiff gust of wind, a yacht, containing seven Europeans, capsized in Tolo Harbour on Sunday when the party were all thrown into the water and were forced to take their intended swim a little sooner than was at first planned.

The party consisted of Mr. S. C. Feltham, Lieut. Christian, R.A., Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder, Miss Schroeder, Miss Johnson and Miss Macfayden.

As all on board were good swimmers, there was never any danger, although a police launch soon went to the scene and picked up the ladies, leaving the men to right the yacht with the help of the sampan people in the vicinity.

The party started from Tai Po and had not gone far when the mishap occurred. The yacht turned completely over and all were thrown clear of the vessel. They swam back to it and clung on until assistance came to hand.

HONG KONG STOCK
MARKET.CROUCHER & CO'S DAILY
REPORT.

The market was fairly active today, but prices especially in the speculative counters developed an easier tendency.

At the close this tendency gave way to weakness and there were shares offering at lower rates than were obtained on the eve of last settlement.

Banks and Unions were distinctly firmer, the London price for Banks improving to £110 against £103½ of last week. Unions came to business in the morning at \$545 and at the close buyers are offering \$552.50.

Cantons, after being quiet for sometime, changed hands at \$1,430 and \$1,445, and Hong Kong Bares improved from \$1,300 to \$1,400, but there are no sellers at this rate though a small lot may be obtained at \$1,440.

China Underwriters continue in request at \$5.55 but sellers are holding for higher rates.

Shanghai bought Kallans at \$50. Raub Mining have declared another interim of 1/- and small sales took place at \$38.

China Providents remain steady at \$5.80. Hotels ex Rights were dealt for in cash at \$10.10 old, and \$15.00 new and August at \$17.00 cum all.

Lands were on offer at \$82 and Humphreys at \$21.

Realtys were the only bright feature and after opening at \$14 in the morning, came to business at \$15 in the afternoon, closing with sellers at this rate.

Utilities were on the easy side. Electric at \$31.25 and Trams at \$21.75 for the settlement were lower, though there were buyers of Trams at \$22 for August with no shares available.

Cements were offering at \$20.20 for July and \$20.75 September, without attracting buyers.

Ropes again came to business at \$21.40 August.

Dairy Farms are wanted in small lots at \$30.50 though sellers are holding for \$31.

Watsons remain steady with buyers at \$15.75. Canton Ices improved to \$8.25. June 30; 5 p.m.

LOCAL ESTATES.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF
ADMINISTRATION.

Estate in Hong Kong worth \$9,390 and net estate elsewhere amounting to \$12,840 l.s. 7d. was left by Mrs. Annie Inglis, who died at 30, Buckingham Mansions, West End Lane, Middlesex, England, on August 27, 1930. Reopening of certified copy of probate of the will and a codicil has been granted to Mr. G. G. N. Tinson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, who is attorney for the executors. The bequests are of a family nature.

Chan Chew, alias Chan, Tsai-sang, alias Chan Choy-yik who died at 29, Shelley Street, on April 17, 1931, left local estate which has been valued at \$187,400. Probate of the will has been granted to Chan Ho-shi, widow, and Chan Man-yin, merchant, both residing in the Colony. The will contains family bequests.

Probate of the will of Wong Pe-kai, alias Wong Kai, alias Wong Tai-hang, who died at 5, Gresson Street, Wanchai, on March 18, this year, leaving Hong Kong estate worth \$74,800, has been granted to the widow, Lam Kwan-hing and a daughter, Wong Kam-yung, both of whom are living at the Gresson Street address.

Li Yik-hau, retired merchant, late of 30, Rua de Vo Long, Macao, and No. 4, Kwai Kong Choi Ti, Canton, who died intestate at Macao on or about March 1, 1927, left Hong Kong estate which has been valued at \$15,100. Letters of administration have been granted to Lau Chung-ku, consoling, who is temporarily living at 90, Des Voeux Road Central.

STABILISATION.

VIEWS OF PROPERTY
OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Property Owners' Association was held on June 29 at 3.30 p.m. when the following views were expressed regarding the currency of the Colony.

This Association considers that the time is not yet ripe for a change over to a gold basis and recommends that the legal tender of the Colony should continue to be the silver dollar. The recommendation is, however, made with one proviso and that is the right to mint money should be denied to every one except Government. A number of individuals and trading concerns have been taking advantage of the premium in the Hong Kong dollar to ship here large quantities of silver dollars much to their own profit. Their avowed object was to make the dollar follow closely its basis; and according to them, as soon as the Hong Kong dollar reach its silver parity, trade would improve. We have seen the Hong Kong dollar reach parity and even under parity and now it is only slightly above parity and yet we have failed to see the trade of the Colony improve. The advocates of silver parity fail to realise that if there is any trade passing Hong Kong at all, her dollar will be in demand and, although presumably on a silver basis, will have an exchange value of its own. This can be best illustrated by an example.

Suppose Canton imports through Hong Kong from Great Britain £1,000,000 worth of stuff, Canton in order to meet the bill, will sell her currency and buy sterling. She does this indirectly, but nevertheless the tendency of this is to depress her currency, that is silver. How does this transaction affect Hong Kong? Hong Kong has rendered a service for which she expects to be paid. She herself does not buy sterling, if she buys at all, it is on behalf of Canton, another service for which she expects payment. How does Canton pay her for such services except in Hong Kong money which Canton has to buy. The whole result of such a transaction is the creation of a demand for sterling and Hong Kong money, hence the difficulty, silver protagonists find in keeping down the Hong Kong dollar.

A "Premium on Exchange."

The *status quo* represented the true state of affairs; the premium on the Hong Kong dollar being what Mr. Grayburn described in reality "a premium on exchange." This premium was thought undesirable and many merchants thought the same, because it was subject to fluctuation, which caused in the language of Professor Robertson, "a double instability." However, in the light of subsequent events, it is doubtful whether that premium would not have proved a compensating factor for a currency based on a metal which is capable of the immense fluctuations we have seen.

So far, the arguments raised appear to point in favour of stabilisation. While not attempting to go so far, for the reason given below, it is the opinion of the members of this Association that some of the points raised by anti-stabilisationists are more imaginary than real.

The reason is that besides being a trading centre, Hong Kong is a banking centre and to certain extents a financial centre. A great deal of our income is derived from exchange and from foreign remittances. The exchange we do is naturally in the main on behalf of China; but we obtain profit thereby; and it is doubtful whether on stabilisation, we shall still get our share of the exchange business and whether we shall continue to attract foreign remittances on the same scale.

ASSAULT ON DR. KEW.

ACCUSED FACES CHARGE OF
ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Three new charges were framed against the alleged assailant of Dr. Fred Kew, the victim of the recent Ice House Street assault, when the case came before Mr. E. H. Williams at Central Magistrate's Court, the most serious of the new charges being one of attempted murder. The accused, therefore, now faces four charges ranging from common assault to attempted murder.

The charges were read to the man who was not asked to enter any plea. He is to be held for the afternoon of Monday, July 6 and the accused was remanded in police custody.

MORE TROUBLE AT THE
GAOL.ORGANISED SHOUTING BY
CONVICTS.

Organised shouting at regular intervals emanated from Victoria Gaol shortly after 10 p.m. on Monday night and was kept up to the early hours of the morning.

Cries in Chinese of "Save Life," "Pity Us," "We are dying," were among the many appeals which prisoners chose to send out in this peculiar form.

The Old Bailey and Chancery Lane held many curious people who listened to the wails and moans which came principally from the old block of buildings in the gaol.

The cries came at regular intervals and seemed to be organised and well-prepared before hand. At a given signal, the ringleader would shout, "Ai-yah" and this would be followed by cries from other prisoners which extended over two minutes. Then would follow an interval of five minutes and the shouting would start all over again.

THE NAVY LEAGUE
POSEIDON FUND.ANOTHER \$2,000 RECEIVED
YESTERDAY.

REMIND YOUR FRIENDS!

Yesterday saw the Poseidon Fund mount by just over \$2,000, the total being now \$43,511. It was a very satisfactory day as a number of generous collections came in, including \$245 from the Foreign Staff, Chinese Maritime Customs, Canton, Mr. F. C. Hall sent \$100 and a large number of other personal donations were received. Everyone is reminded that the Fund is closing on Saturday, and those who have already given might help by tactful reminders to friends who have not.

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TO NOON YESTERDAY.

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Mr. T. A. Robert-	25.00
son	25.00
Mr. Paul Sykes	25.00
Mr. D. H. Blake	25.00
Mr. G. de F. Martin	25.00
Hon. Mr. E. R. H.	25.00
fax, C.M.G., C.B.E.	25.00
Mr. A. G. Coppin	25.00
Surg.-Comdr. R. P.	20.00
Minnis, R.N.	20.00
Mr. G. E. Wetton	20.00
Dr. D. J. Valentine	20.00
Mr. J. S. Dykes	20.00
Mr. T. Ramsay	20.00
Mr. C. E. L. Crist	20.00
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Mr. J. D. Humphreys	10.00
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Mr. A. F. Howard	10.00
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Mr. I. W. Shewan	10.00
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Mr. Frank Austin	10.00
Lieut. H. H. Johnson	10.00
B. A.	10.00
Mr. J. G. Prior	10.00
Mr. L. G. E. Damage	10.00
Mr. N. J. H. Railton	10.00
Mr. J. B. Harrison	10.00
Mr. C. B. Ross	10.00
Foreign Staff, Chinese	245.00
Maritime Customs,	
Canton	245.00
All Banks "A" Co., Ltd.	200.00
S.W. Borderers	200.00
Police Recreation Club	200.00
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Warrant Officers,	
N.C.O.'s and Men,	
R.A.S.C.	104.00
Lodge Star of Southern	
China, Canton	180.00
Gilman & Co., Ltd.	100.00
China Mail	100.00
Sunday Herald	100.00
Staff, China Light and	
Power Co.	67.50
Patrons, Palace Hotel	52.00
E.R.A.	10.00
Mr. A. A. Pereira	10.00
D. M.	5.00
Anonymous	5.00
Previously acknowledged	\$ 2,028.50
Total	\$43,511.17

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No. 2, Peninsula Hotel Arcade and at No. 394, Nathan Road
(Next door to Majestic Theatre).

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G. R. NOTICE.

OWNERS of Motor Vehicles, Trucks, Trolleys, Carts, Vans and DRIVERS of Motor Vehicles are hereby notified that Licenses for same are due for Renewal on 1st JULY, 1931.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Inspector General of Police.
Hong Kong, 29th June, 1931. [915]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING COMPANY, LTD.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT OF THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st JULY, 1931, will be made on Presentation of Coupon No. 38 at Any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin and Hong Kong only.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, Tientsin and Hong Kong only.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, Tientsin and Hong Kong only.
BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, Tientsin and Hong Kong only.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 4s. 6d. in the £, will be—

On £20 DEBENTURES: Per Coupon (Gross) 12. 0. Less Tax at 4/6 in the £ 2. 8. 9/5

Net Amount Payable 9. 3. 3/5

On £100 DEBENTURES: Per Coupon (Gross) 23. 0. 0. Less Tax at 4/6 in the £ 13. 6.

Net Amount Payable 22. 6. 6.

On £500 DEBENTURES: Per Coupon (Gross) 215. 0. 0. Less Tax at 4/6 in the £ 7. 3. 6.

Net Amount Payable 211. 12. 8.

Payment will be made in Local Currency at the Demand Buying Rate of Exchange of the Day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
P. C. YOUNG,
General Manager.

[908]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 6th Day of JULY, 1931, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at KAU PAI SHEK, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Lot No. 1237	Adjoining New Kowloon Lot No. 1236, Ma Tau Chan Road.	As per sale plan	About 1,250	60	11,000

[911]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 6th Day of JULY, 1931, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Cheung Sha Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1838, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
2	Lot No. 1237	Adjoining New Kowloon Lot No. 1236, Ma Tau Chan Road.	As per sale plan	About 3,700	50	2,700

[912]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 6th Day of JULY, 1931, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Cheung Sha Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1838, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
3	Lot No. 1237	Adjoining New Kowloon Lot No. 1236, Ma Tau Chan Road.	As per sale plan	About 3,700	50	2,700

[913]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 6th Day of JULY, 1931, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Cheung Sha Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1838, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
4	Lot No. 1237	Adjoining New Kowloon Lot No. 1236, Ma Tau Chan Road.	As per sale plan	About 3,700	50	2,700

[914]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 6th Day of JULY, 1931, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Cheung Sha Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1838, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
5	Lot No. 1237	Adjoining New Kowloon Lot No. 1236, Ma Tau Chan Road.	As per sale plan	About 3,700	50	2,700

[915]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 6th Day of JULY, 1931, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Cheung Sha Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1838, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
6	Lot No. 1237	Adjoining New Kowloon Lot No. 1236, Ma Tau Chan Road.	As per sale plan	About 3,700	50	2,700

[916]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 6th Day of JULY, 1931, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Cheung Sha Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1838, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
7	Lot No. 1237	Adjoining New Kowloon Lot No. 1236, Ma Tau Chan Road.	As per sale plan	About 3,700	50	2,700

[917]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS

of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 6th Day of JULY, 1931, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Cheung Sha Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1838, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
8	Lot No. 1237	Adjoining New Kowloon Lot No. 1236, Ma Tau Chan Road.	As per sale plan	About 3,700	50	2,700

[918]

SOME PARAMOUNT REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD GIVE YOUR DOG THE

"QUORN"

DOG REMEDIES

CONDITION AND TONIC POWDERS.

FAMOUS KENNELS RELY UPON THE "QUORN"

BREEDERS AND OWNERS USE THE "QUORN"

BOTH THE EXPERT AND THE AMATEUR ARE BUYERS OF THE "QUORN"

WHILE CHAMPIONS OF ALL BREEDS HAVE BEEN KEPT FIT FOR YEARS AND YEARS WITH THE "QUORN" DOG REMEDIES.

THEY COOL THE BLOOD, REMOVE ALL IMPURITIES AND ACT AS A TONIC TO THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONG KONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY OF HONG KONG

will be AT HOME to their Friends on the FOURTH of JULY, 1931, at 12.30 P.M., at the AMERICAN CLUB, Corner Des Vaux Road and 102 House Street. [914]

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

DEBENTURE REDEMPTION.

HOLDERS are Reminded that all outstanding Debentures of this Club will be Redeemed on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTEENTH DAY of JULY, 1931, as already advertised, and from that date will cease to bear interest.

Coupons for interest due on the 15th JULY should be presented at the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation for payment as customary. The Debentures should be returned to the undersigned for redemption of the principal.

By Order of the Committee,
THE ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB,
E. D. MATTHEWS,
Lieut.-Col. Secretary. [910]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Government Ordinance, The EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the TRANSACTION of PUBLIC BUSINESS on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of JULY (FIRST WEEK-DAY in JULY).
Hong Kong, 27th June, 1931. [900]

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT.

MORTGAGE BANK AND ESTATE AGENTS.

"PEAK MANSIONS"

Six-roomed & Five-roomed Apartments

PRINCE EDWARD ROAD, KOWLOON.

Detached and Semi-detached Villas Modern Construction with Garages.

"CAMBAY BUILDINGS"

Floors with Modern Conveniences.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6 p.m., stated:—

The depression to the south of Tsingtao has deepened and appears to be moving eastward. The depression N.W. of Hanoi is stationary.

Local Forecast:—S. winds, moderate; generally cloudy.

BIRTHS.

MARTIN.—On June 24, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. COLIN L. MARTIN, a daughter.

MEYER.—On June 23, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. F. MEYER, a son.

O'BOLGER.—On June 24, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT E. O'BOLGER, a daughter.

SCHOTT.—On June 17, to Mr. and Mrs. E. T. SCHOTT, C.M. Customs, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLUM-TEIGER.—On June 30, at Shanghai, DITA TEIGER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Teiger of Vienna, Austria, to ERNST BLUM, son of the late Mr. M. Blum and Mrs. Grete Blum of Hannover, Germany.

RAEBURN-BOLITHO.—On June 17, at Harbin, DOROTHY EILEEN BOLITHO, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bolitho of Harbin and FRANCIS COLIN RAEBURN, son of the late Mr. A. H. Raeburn and Mrs. F. S. Raeburn of London, England.

THUNDER-BOURKE.—On June 30, at Harbin, HELEN, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John D. Bourke of Chatswood, Australia, to CHARLES, son of the late Mr. Carter Thunder of London, England.

DEATH.

NEUT.—On June 25, at Shanghai, RAPHAEL ARMAND NEUT, aged 52 years.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. 20261.

Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. 24611.

London Office: 53, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, July 1, 1931.

ADJUSTING THE ACCOUNTS.

An Ordinance is to be introduced into the Legislative Council to-morrow, "to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary sum of \$2,489,577.02 to defray charges of the year 1930."

It is interesting to note that the Supplementary Appropriation vote for 1927 was \$887,000; for 1928 it was \$292,000 and for 1929 a sum of \$304,000, an eloquent comment on the present position.

An excellent little summary of the meaning of the Supplementary Appropriation Bill was given by the Colonial Secretary in 1927, when, in introducing the measure he said: "Financial Minutes to cover the details of this sum have already in the course of 1927 received the approval of the Finance Committee and have been adopted by the Legislative Council on report in the usual form. The Financial Minutes of the year are not confined to this total; a complete list is to be found in the column of the Draft Appropriation Account under the heading of 'Provisionally voted,' but the sanction by ordinance of a supplementary appropriation is required only for the sums by which each head of expenditure has been exceeded. The Finance Committee is consulted and Financial Minutes prepared for expenditure which can be met by transfers between the sub-heads under a Head of Expenditure, but in these cases no further Legislative Authority is called for."

As there may be savings under many heads, the Supplementary Appropriation Bill does not necessarily mean an addition to the originally estimated expenditure for the year, but may be only a re-arrangement of a part of the appropriation.

THE COWBOY AT POLO.

In a world which finds most of its virtue heroes in the custodians of machines the cowboy survives as one of the last exponents of the older school of movement. The tank may have banished the cavalry and horse artillery from warfare, but not even Mr. HENRY FORD has yet devised a mechanised cowboy to round up the cattle on the Western plains. He survives in fiction, he survives on the films, and there is ground for assuming that he still survives in fact. But his many admirers may be grieved to hear one piece of news which is not to his credit—the art of "cow-punching" is not, it would seem, any adequate introduction to the art of polo. In the State University of Arizona, the undergraduates who come from ranches have to sit back and watch the college polo team, managed by young men who never knew a horse as anything but an instrument intended by Providence for the use of entertainment and distraction. The University polo coach says that the cowboys don't sit on a horse in the right way for hitting a polo ball; apparently they sit back and move with the animal instead of standing up in the stirrups and using the horse as an independent means of locomotion. If that is so, it sounds as though the best polo ought soon to resemble the best warfare and become a new form of mechanised activity; a man might play it most effectively from the driving seat of a car. But it will be a disappointment to his many admirers to find that the cowboy is not equal to any task that may be performed from the back of a horse. But, after all, the village blacksmith may be able to swing a hammer and yet have very little idea of how to control a golf club on the first tee. And if the man who "cow-punches" cattle fails to punch the polo ball with sufficient dexterity he has at least the satisfaction of knowing that his work counts for a little more in the world's affairs than the play of the team from which he is excluded because he is too good a professional to have learnt the tricks of the amateur's trade.

In other words the results of a Department's "heads of expenditure" have to appear in the Supplementary Appropriation Bill. Saving under certain minor sub-heads can be balanced against excess expenditure, but a net excess in major matters has to be covered by the Supplementary Appropriation Bill. The sums that have to be thus covered appear elsewhere in this issue under the heading of 1930 Additional Appropriations. On the other hand, a Department's net saving on its financial vote, also appears in the Appropriation Account, and is duly balanced against the "debts" of less thrifty departments. According to the Draft Appropriation Account for the year 1930 there was a total excess expenditure of \$4,673,000. There was, however, a saving under other heads of \$3,922,000 on money voted. This only leaves some \$850,000 still to be found, though for the sake of proper accountancy \$2,489,577.02 will be asked for at to-morrow's Council meeting.

A glance at the figures does not give much cause for jubilation. An extra \$2,500,000 is scattered through the accounts of the various departments with the explanatory remark attached, "Revision of salaries and lower exchange." The Police claim \$480,000, the Cadet Service \$155,000, the Education Department \$320,000 and the P.W.D. \$421,000. At first sight the puzzle is "and the savings," but they are there, nearly four million dollars of them, if one looks patiently. The Imports and Exports Office saves \$25,000 on forms and Registers alone and there are careful little cuts of a few hundreds and thousands here, there and everywhere, that mount up.

Whether such items as \$400.43 on "Equipment for Material Research Office" really make for efficiency is another matter. Anti-Malarial Field Work goes down \$3,893.29 and leaves one speculating how many anopheles owe their lives to that 29 cents. The Malariaologist would no doubt be eloquent on the subject.

The big decreases are in the P.W.D. departments where the net savings amount to over a million dollars and the gross to a million and three-quarters.

There has been economy all round. Time alone will tell whether these economies have been wise or foolish. Hong Kong with its dense population, living under a social system different from that of its thousands of immigrants, and a code of laws necessarily more rigorous than the poorer class Chinese approve or understand, cannot be run on the cheap. Extravagance must be checked and if these cuts are justifiable waste was rife in every direction; but there can be no economy on essential services without peril to the prosperity and the very life of the Colony. The great Water famine was a lesson that applies widely, and must be taken to heart even when the Government is in financial straits.

★ News and Views ★

Anything Left?

American Visitor: "Yes, I've bought this estate, mountain and all."

Shepherd (nervously): "Well, I do hope you're going to leave it in this country!"

Youth in Europe.

When Dr. Brüning the German Chancellor is forty-five. On the Continent, the average age of Prime Ministers is at present remarkably low. M. Laval is not yet forty-seven. Signor Mussolini is in his forty-seventh year. Kennel Pasha is now fifty. He was only forty when he assumed the supreme power. Dr. Bones, who has been in office either as Prime Minister or as Foreign Minister, ever since 1919, is under forty-seven. Stalin, who has been in power for seven years, is only fifty-one. The strong men of Europe are all young men. Contrast these babes with Britain's Nestors. The average age of the present Labour Cabinet is sixty-one. It contains four Ministers who are over seventy. When the late Conservative Cabinet relinquished office in 1929, its average was only two years lower. Mr. Lloyd George, the leader of the Liberal Party, is sixty-six. There are no outstanding English politicians between the age of forty and fifty.

"The Crown Colonist."

A new monthly publication, *The Crown Colonist*, is making an appearance this month. Having seen an advance copy of this new journal we, as a contemporary, have to offer our congratulations to the publishers, for we feel that in putting *The Crown Colonist* on the market a long felt want is being fulfilled. The aim and policy of *The Crown Colonist* is unique inasmuch as hitherto no other known journal has concerned itself exclusively with the cultivation of the province of Colonial development, and the object in launching the paper is to exhibit the Colonies to themselves and to the people at home. The development of trade and industry, the growth and economic advance of all the Colonies, the relations of the Colonies with each other and with the rest of the Empire, particularly with Great Britain, are some of the purposes to be covered by this enterprising monthly. That there is ample room for improvement in the present trade conditions of the colonies as a whole is obvious, and if *The Crown Colonist*, as it hopes to do, serves as an aid to bettering these conditions, the launching of the journal will be justified even if only from this viewpoint. The copy which we were privileged to see was extremely well got up and certainly very attractive. Profusely illustrated with photographs, some of which we have to admit were not recently taken, this number contains many lucid articles, essentially concerning trade development, by prominent and well-known men connected with the Home and Colonial Government. Altogether it is a most capable monthly, and one that living up to its standards should be a great help towards fostering a better understanding, as far as trade conditions are concerned, between Great Britain, its Dependencies and Colonies.

The prospect of a Government defeat in the House of Commons on Thursday has been brought nearer by the decision of a meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party to press their amendment for the exemption of playing fields from the Land Tax Proposals.

Never Heard of the War.

A "lost tribe" of 500 people who had not seen any strangers for eighteen years has been discovered by an expedition of the Soviet Academy of Sciences at Moscow, which penetrated the Arctic delta of Indigirka, in Northern Siberia. It was found that the tribe:

had never heard of the world war did not know the Tsar was dead had no knowledge of "Soviet ideology" had a woman as their chief judge.

When the tribe were told about Bolshevism they expressed strong disapproval. They speak an old Russian idiom, and their chief occupations are fishing and hunting. The Soviet Government have decided to send a delegation to this latest Soviet village.

Looking Back 60 Years.

The three gunboats Icta, Kappa, and Lambda, for the Chinese Government arrived at Plymouth on June 21. They were manned by English crews engaged in England, the Chinese sailors who arrived in the Hai Shin being destined to take out the other two vessels under construction. These are steel vessels, being built by Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co., of Low Walker-on-Tyne from designs by the firm of Sir William Armstrong and Co. and are to be engaged by Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, of Newcastle. These vessels are of about 1,500 tons measurement, and will steam at 16 knots, and will be the most powerful gun vessels of their size about.

Hong Kong Daily Press, June 1, 1931.

Looking Back 25 Years.

The members of the Bowling Club held a smoking concert on Saturday night in circumstances that deserve to be frequently imitated. A fine new launch, the Hun Kong, was chartered for a cruise out to sea. There was a piano, many vocalists, sundry bottles, and skilful servants aboard. The launch was draped with flags, and lighted with a powerful lamp. The flags, while they made a very colourful spectacle, were rather a mistake, for the moon on the water was dimmed by a trip, and it was only the few who put out their heads who realised the

Local Notes and Events

In a report to the police, Mrs. Krogh-Moe of 18, Peak Mansions, states that a large quantity of jewellery, to the value of \$4,115, was stolen from her bedroom sometime during the past two days. Suspicion has fallen on her house-boy Tak Hok-Kom who has disappeared.

A fine of \$1,200 or seven months' hard labour was imposed on a Chinese who was charged before Mr. Schofield yesterday with having in his possession ten tins of prepared opium. It was stated that when arrested, the man struggled so violently that it took three officers to overpower him.

The American community of Hong Kong will be at home to their friends on the Fourth of July, from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at the American Club, at the corner of Ice House Street and Des Vaux Road.

The Rev. C. R. Duppuy, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese, and Mrs. Duppuy were outward passengers yesterday on the s.s. Heian Maru. The Bishop and Mrs. Duppuy are travelling to Japan on holiday and expect to be away from the Colony about two months.

Anything Left?

American Visitor: "Yes, I've bought this estate, mountain and all."

Shepherd (nervously): "Well, I do hope you're going to leave it in this country!"

A SPLENDID RECOVERY.

DEMPSTER'S BRILLIANT CENTURY.

NEW ZEALAND DECLARE AT 469 FOR NINE WICKETS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, June 29.

After a somewhat indifferent start in their second innings, a crowd of 24,000 were present to see New Zealand make a marvellous recovery and between Dempster and Weir they carried the score to 100 for 2 when the latter was bowled by Allen. The partnership lasted two hours and ten minutes during which time the spectators were treated to some really free cricket. Weir's contribution was 40.

Page, the Canterbury man, then filled the breach and carried on the good work with Dempster until the score was taken to 101 for 2. Then the new-comer had 31 to his credit while Dempster's contribution stood at 88, both men being not out. Ames kept wicket in excellent manner, only letting go four extras up till the time stumps were drawn.

DEMPSTER'S THOUSAND RUNS.

London, June 30.

The day was fine and the wicket good when the third day's play in the Test match opened before a crowd of 10,000.

Dempster and Page, the overnight not outs, were given a good ovation as they walked out to resume the innings.

Adding three runs to his overnight score, Dempster was given a hearty round of applause as he then completed his thousand runs for the season. He batted confidently and banged Robins to the ropes to send up his 100 after he had been playing for 205 minutes. The pair had by this time become thoroughly settled, down and Page got his half-century after he had been at the wicket for one hour and thirty-five minutes. The next ball saw Dempster's dismissal. Given the new ball, Hammond beat him with a beautiful delivery and so his innings came to an end after two hundred and thirty minutes. During that time he collected 120 runs, in the course of which he found the boundary on ten occasions. The "telegraph" now read 218-3-120.

Blunt joined Page but at the start was very uncomfortable against the England attack. However, he played careful cricket and between him and his partner, they began to wear down the bowling. Taking into consideration that they were playing an uphill game, the rate of scoring was quite fair and the 300 was hoisted after play had been in progress for as many minutes. The new-comer got his fifty after he had been at the wicket eighty-five minutes; meanwhile Page was by no means idle and when play was adjourned for lunch he was only one short of the magical three figures while his partner had 68-3-49 for 3.

PAGE PLAYS FAULTLESS INNINGS.

Shortly after the lunch interval Page was caught and bowled by Peebles when his score stood at 104. The partnership between Page and Blunt added 142 runs in 110 minutes-300 for 4 wickets. Page played a chanceless innings hitting to leg fifteen fours. Kerr was l.b.w. to Peebles' next ball-300 for 5 wickets.

Cromb did not stay long at the wicket and when he had just entered double figures he was caught by Voce off Robins-389 for 6 wickets.

Blunt, who had played a careful innings, was caught and bowled by Peebles from a rising ball when he had scored 98-404 for 7 wickets.

Merritt, who did not seem at all comfortable, was bowled by Peebles when he had scored 5 runs-409 for 8 wickets. Lowry and Allcott played carefully and carried the score to 469 when Lowry was bowled by Peebles.

The New Zealand Captain then declared the innings closed at 469 for nine wickets. Allcott being not out for 20 and Mr. "Extras" being responsible for 38.

NEW ZEALAND, 1ST INNINGS.

G. S. Dempster, l.b.w., b Peebles	53
J. E. Mills, b Peebles	34
G. L. Weir, l.b.w., b Peebles	37
J. L. Kerr, st. Ames, b Robins	2
E. G. Blunt, c Hammond, b Robins	7
T. C. Lowry, c Hammond, b Robins	1
I. E. Cromb, c Ames, b Peebles	20
M. L. Page, b Allen	23
G. F. W. Allcott, c Hammond, b Peebles	13
W. E. Merritt, c Jardine, b Hammond	17
K. O. James, not out	1
Extras	16

Total 224

Fall of wickets: 1/58; 2/130; 3/138; 4/140; 5/152; 6/161; 7/190; 8/191; 9/209; 10/224.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Voce	10	1	40	0
Allen	15	2	45	1
Hammond	10.3	5	8	1
Peebles	26	3	77	5
Robins	13	3	38	3

ENGLAND, 1ST INNINGS.

J. Arnold, c Page, b Cromb	0
A. H. Bakewell, l.b.w., b Cromb	9
W. R. Hammond, b Cromb	7
K. S. Dalrymple, c Kerr, b Merritt	25
D. E. Jardine, c Blunt, b Merritt	38
F. E. Woolley, l.b.w., b Merritt	80
L. Ames, c James, b Weir	137
I. A. R. Peebles, st. James, b Merritt	0
G. O. Allen, c Lowry, b Weir	122
Robins, c Lowry, b Weir	12
Voce, not out	1
Extras	23

Total 454

Fall of wickets: 1/5; 2/14; 3/31; 4/82; 5/129; 6/188; 7/190; 8/438; 9/447; 10/454.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cromb	37	7	113	3
Weir	8	1	28	3
Hammond	48	9	122	0
Allcott	17	3	34	0
Merritt	22	2	104	4
Page	3	0	18	0

(Continued at foot of next column)

ROUND THE WORLD FLIGHT.

POST AND GATTY REACH ALASKA.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Nome, June 29.

Post and Gatty, who took off from Harborok last evening, have arrived safely here.

Post and Gatty completed the flight to Nome from Harborok (3,500 miles) in 10 hours 45 minutes. The flyers after three hours' rest re-started for Fairbanks.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, June 29. Post and Gatty have arrived here and expect to take off at dawn for Emonon, Alberta, crossing the Rocky Mountains en route and expect to reach New York on Wednesday night.

DIARY OF FLIGHT.

Post and Gatty are endeavouring to fly round the world in seven days:-	
Left Harbour Grace June 29	24
Arrived Berlin	24
Moscow	25
Novosibirsk	26
Harbarok	28
Nome (Alaska)	29
Fairbanks (Alaska)	29

ENGLAND-INDIA FLIGHT.

STACK AND CHAPLIN CREATE ANOTHER RECORD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Constantinople, June 29.

Captain Neville Stack and Mr. Chaplin arrived at Constantinople at 7 p.m., the trip from London (1,660 miles) having been completed in 12 hours 35 minutes. This time creates a new record. They are taking off at dawn tomorrow for India, flying via Aleppo and Bagdad.

BURMA AMNESTY.

200 REBELS SURRENDER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Rangoon, June 29.

The amnesty recently declared by the Government not having been as successful as was anticipated, the Government has now issued a communique widening the scope thereof. Leaders of the rebellion and murderers are, however, still exempted from the amnesty. Two hundred rebels have now surrendered, and the Government is considering measures for economic relief, etc.

WILL LABOUR GOVT. BE DEFEATED?

LIBERAL LAND TAX AMENDMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, June 30.

The prospect of a Government defeat in the House of Commons on Thursday has been brought nearer by the decision of a meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party to press their amendment for the exemption of playing fields from the Land Tax Proposals. The amendment will be pressed to a division if the Government refuses to give way.

NEW ZEALAND 2ND INNINGS.

G. S. Dempster, b Hammond	120
J. E. Mills, b Allen	0
G. L. Weir, b Allen	40
M. L. Page, c and b Peebles	104
E. G. Blunt, b Robins	98
J. L. Kerr, l.b.w., b Peebles	14
I. E. Cromb, c Voce, b Robins	14
W. E. Merritt, b Peebles	5
T. C. Lowry, b Peebles	34
G. F. W. Allcott, not out	20
Extras	38

Total (for 9 wickets, declared) 469

K. O. James did not bat. Fall of wickets: 1/1; 2/100; 3/218; 4/380; 5/380; 7/404; 8/408; 9/489.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allen	22	5	47	2
Voce	23	11	80	0
Peebles	42	8	150	4
Robins	27	5	128	2
Hammond	21	2	50	1

GANDHI'S VISIT TO BRITAIN.

THAT "TERRIBLE MISUNDERSTANDING."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Bonsai, June 30.

Gandhi, when interviewed by Reuter's representative, said that there was a possibility of his visiting Lancashire when he hoped to remove "the terrible misunderstanding" which had gathered round the policy of the Congress in connection with the exclusion of foreign cloth. He anticipated that the Congress position was accepted there would be no difficulty in making proposals beneficial to both Britain and India.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF HERR HAMER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Hamburg, June 30.

The death occurred to-day, from heart failure, of Herr S. T. Hamer, ex-Ambassador at London.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

HELEN JACOBS BEATS BETTY NUTHALL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, June 29.

In the quarter finals Perry (Britain) beat Van Ryn (America), 6-4, 8-6, 7-5. Borotra (France) beat Jiro Satoh (Japan), 6-2, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Quarter Finals.

London, June 30. Miss Helen Jacobs (America) beat Miss Betty Nuthall (Britain), 6-2, 6-3. Fraulein Krakwinkel (Germany) beat Miss Round (Britain), 7-5, 6-3. Miss Seriven who meets Mme. Mathieu (the French number one) is England's sole woman representative in the women's singles.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Third Round.

T. Satoh and Kawachi beat Charanjiva and Hadi 6-4, 6-2.

Fourth Round.

Hughes and Perry beat Lyttleton Rogers and H. Satoh 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.

Third Round.

Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Van Ryn (America) beat Miss Stocks and Miss Lyle (Britain), 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.

SEQUEL TO MALAGA RIOTS.

STRIKE DECLARED BY EXTREMISTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Malaga, June 29.

The general strike, called by Extremists after the disorders in the streets yesterday, in which one man was killed, has begun. Martial law has been proclaimed and all shops are closed. The Civil Guards are patrolling the streets.

parations and war loans to the Allies allowed for in the budget were from Germany 215,800,000 and from war loans to Allies 217,750,000 a total of 433,550,000. The following sums allowed for in the budget were also affected by the proposals:—From Dominion and Colonial war debts and the Indian war contribution 27,706,000 and from loans from reconstruction relief purposes 22,273,000.

MORATORIUM DEADLOCK.

FRANCE THE STUMBLING BLOCK.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, June 30.

The negotiations which Mr. Andrew Mellon and the United States Ambassador in Paris have been conducting with French Ministers on the Hoover War Debt plan were continued until seven o'clock last night. A statement was then issued which stated that the American negotiators were transmitting an account to Washington of the present state of the discussions and that the next meeting will be arranged for Wednesday morning.

It recorded that no agreement had been reached, as there were several technical questions still to be discussed. The statement added that no proposals would be accepted that did not fall completely within the spirit and purpose of President Hoover's offer.

Late last night the United States Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Castle, stated to the Press that the discussions with France were continuing, and added that the United States had come to an understanding with all the other Governments.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, June 29.

A critical stage has been reached in the Franco-American negotiations, and the position at present is regarded as rather black. The United States Government still insists upon certain modifications of the French counter-proposals which the French Government does not see its way clear to accept.

The main points in dispute hitherto have been whether the Bank of International Settlements may lend a part of the sum of Reichs. 612,000,000 (Germany's unconditional payment) to Central European States, whether this sum shall bear interest to be paid by Germany during the moratorium, and when Germany shall repay the moratorium.

Both sides are meeting again at 9.30 p.m. in another attempt to reach an agreement.

France Adopts.

Prior to this meeting, the Council of Ministers (the Cabinet) unanimously decided to uphold the terms of the French Note to the United States, apart from agreeing to accept repayment of the 1931-32 annuity after five years instead of twenty-five years, on which President Hoover insists.

France originally demanded that Germany should repay the amount after a year.

Negotiations Fall.

The further Franco-American moratorium meeting ended at 10.45 p.m. and the negotiations will continue at ten o'clock to-morrow morning (Tuesday).

Meanwhile, Mr. Mellon and Mr. Edge will communicate with President Hoover by telephone in view of the firmness of the French attitude.

Apparently the American negotiators hesitated before rupture, and are going to suggest to President Hoover that he yield to some extent so that a compromise may be reached on June 30.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Washington, June 29.

After a Transatlantic telephone conversation with Mr. Mellon in Paris, Mr. Castle, the Under-Secretary of State, announced that no agreement has been reached with France. There are still some technical points to be settled.

"The United States will accept no offer which does not fall completely within the spirit and the purpose of the President's proposals."

Belgian Acceptance.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Brussels, June 29.

The Belgian Reply to America accepts the principle of the Hoover proposal and hopes it will contribute efficaciously to overcome the serious difficulties in the present position.

The Note emphasises the special situation in Belgium in regard to reparations, and hopes that this will be taken into consideration when the time comes to establish the basis upon which the American scheme will be carried out.

The Reply was approved by the Cabinet this afternoon, and was immediately cabled to Washington, and will be published in Brussels fully on Tuesday evening.

Britain's Position.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, June 29.

The Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Snowden, replying to a Commons question on the financial effect of the Hoover proposals, said in the present financial year the Government are on the debt to the United States amounts to £22,694,000 and receipts from re-

(Continued on previous column.)

DISARMAMENT FIGURES.

GRAVE RISKS TAKEN BY BRITAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, June 29.

An important statement on the question of disarmament, with special reference to the forthcoming World Conference at Geneva, was made in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, to-day.

The Premier said that British preparation for the Conference, the tremendous importance of which was recognised by members of all Parties in the House, had taken the form of setting up of a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence, upon which all Parties were represented and before which were placed a body of reliable facts on the present situation.

Comparisons.

Having reminded the House of the terms of Article VIII. of the League of Nations' Covenant and of the disarmament pledges of the nations in connection with the Treaties of Versailles and Locarno, which he said, were an obligation from which the Nations could not get away, Mr. MacDonald cited comparisons of naval expenditure. The figures for the French Navy showed a decrease of £5,000,000 on the pre-war figures, but an increase of £10,000,000 since 1924.

The Japanese Navy cost £11,000,000 more than before the war and £3,500,000 more than six years ago. An examination of the figures of naval personnel of other countries would show increases in much the same proportion as the British had decreased.

Regarding ships, in 1914 the British Commonwealth possessed 89 capital ships, as compared with 15 to-day. Cruisers had decreased since 1914 from 131 to 59, and destroyers from 293, plus 70 torpedo-boats, to a figure which would be reduced to about 120 by the London Naval Treaty. Britain had forty fewer submarines now than in 1914, in spite of the increases in other Navies.

Army Costs.

Regarding the British Army, excluding the Indian and Colonial forces, the expenditure in 1914 was over £40,000,000 in present values, in 1924 £43,000,000 and in 1931 practically £40,000,000. But it must be remembered that non-effective charges, such as civilian pay and maintenance of fabric, and also pay of officers and men, had increased. Since 1923, the military expenditure of France had increased by £20,000,000, that of Italy by £13,000,000 and that of the United States by £15,000,000.

After giving other comparisons of military and air strength, Mr. MacDonald claimed that the figures proved that Britain had shown an example in the matter of disarmament in which it had been swift, patient and persistent. But, he said, reductions must be international.

"We have gone pretty nearly to the limits of example and we appeal to every nation interested in peace and disarmament to study those figures. One nation cannot bring about disarmament. It is the duty and responsibility of all to join together and make further disarmament possible by international agreement."

"It might be said that Britain's reductions were risky to its security, but this could not be expressed in technical military terms alone. Military security must be subordinated to political security, in building up which the Government had been active."

Security Weakened by Armaments. They believed the security of Europe and the world was weakened by armaments. The general policy of the Government had been to get political relationships which would prevent war from beginning.

The Prime Minister referred to the success of the London Naval Conference and to the recent visit of German statesmen to Great Britain and their forthcoming visit to France as being hopeful signs of increasing goodwill and friendly relations, and paid a tribute to President Hoover's initiative.

When the Disarmament Conference met in 1933, he hoped for an agreement for all-round reductions which would enable the British Government to effect still further economies, and which would lay deeper and broader foundations for peace.

Mr. Baldwin Agrees.

Mr. Baldwin thanked the Prime Minister for his statement, and said he had shown conclusively with what good faith Britain, under successive Governments, had done its best to go on with progressive disarmament. The figures showed we had taken grave risks, but none would regret them if they helped towards the success of the movement for international reduction of armaments. For the Conservatives, he assured the Prime Minister that he spoke for the whole House. Sir Herbert Samuel associated the Liberals with the Prime Minister's statement and appeal.

BURIAL OF CHANG TSO LIN.

CEREMONY TO TAKE PLACE ON JULY 24.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Peking, June 30.

It will surprise many to learn that Chang Tso Lin (Chang Hsueh Liang's father) has not yet been buried.

The funeral is now fixed for July 24.

The remains of Chang Tso Lin will be buried near Pehelshan, a mountain in Manchuria.

A DEMOCRATIC NAT. GOVERNMENT.

LOCAL AUTONOMY TO BE ENCOURAGED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, June 30.

Speaking before a large number of high officials of the National Government in Canton, Mr. Wang Ching Wei said that a re-registration of the members of the Kuomintang and the convocation of the 4th National Representative Congress are two of the most important steps to be taken at the present stage of the anti-Chiang movement. The convocation of this 4th National Representative Congress, it will be recalled, will take place in Canton on October 10, on the occasion of the celebration of the "Double Tenth." And the re-registration of the members of the Kuomintang is to take place before the convocation of the Congress in question.

Through re-registration the Kuomintang will be purged of all the undesirable elements, and by the 4th National Representative Congress many vital problems, national in scope, will be solved.

The speaker then focussed his attention on the necessity of granting complete local autonomy as a stepping-stone to a genuine democratic national government founded on the interests of the people. The people should be encouraged to take the deepest interest in their local government. They should be taught to govern themselves, and when each rural district is self-governed, co-ordinating with one another in matters of defence, banditry and the Communist menace will die out. Each self-governed community will be responsible for the peace of the area under its jurisdiction.

According to Mr. Wang this is the best and the most effective method of eradicating banditry and the Communist menace. A comprehensive plan for local autonomy is being drawn up and will be publicly announced when completed.

REDS REPULSED IN KIANGSI.

RETREATING TO THE MOUNTAINS.

(Wah Tze Tat Pao.)

Shanghai, June 30.

About 2,000 "Reds" under the command of Peng Teh Hual, were in conflict with Government troops last Saturday, according to an official report to Nanchang. The "Reds" intended to force their way into Fukien and made several attempts to break through the defence line of the Government troops in eastern Kiangsi. However, the latter repulsed all attacks. The "Red" remnants are retreating to the mountainous districts in the central part of Kiangsi with Government troops surrounding them on both sides.

CHIANG KWANG NAI IS SICK!

PEACE RUMOURS.

(Wah Tze Tat Pao.)

Shanghai, June 30.

General Chiang Kwang Nai, the Commander of the 10th Route Army, is sick in Shanghai

Sports News

Lawn Bowls.

SATURDAY'S GAMES IN THE LEAGUE.

NEW RIVALS IN BOTH DIVISIONS.

[By "GREEN"]

On Saturday morning the possibilities of play in the Lawn Bowls League appeared to be out of the question, but a welcome change took place in the weather during the rest of the day and all the games were completed in fine but dull weather. As was to be expected, the grounds in almost every case were a trifle heavy, but players had to be thankful for games when everything pointed to an "idle day." I expected Kowloon Bowling Green and Tai Koo juniors to take the points, but their opponents prevented this in close games which held an element of doubt until the last end. Tai Koo lost the points at King's Park by a single shot, while the Bowling Green Club, who had up to this stage dropped only one point in a draw with the Yacht Club, lost to Craigengower by six shots.

Three of the senior games were decided by a margin of ten shots in each case including the important fixture in which the unbeaten Kowloon C.C. team made further progress on the Kowloon Dock green. Silkstone's rink, which has still to be beaten, secured another draw when they were opposed to Lapsley's team. Fraser's rink established a majority of two shots over Punched's team, and Gibson's crew did well in defeating Cullen's rink by eight shots. Craigengower made no mistake against the Bowling Green Club. They won by 22 shots and were up on all rinks. Rumjahn's rink running out winners by 15 shots against Warren's team. Tai Koo, on home ground, defeated Club de Reecio by ten shots. Wallace's rink lost to the best rink in the opposition, but Drummond's rink carried the day by a majority of 17 shots over the team led by Gutierrez. Tai Koo are likely to prove strong rivals for championship honours. They are two points behind Craigengower, who lost to Kowloon C.C. In view of this position, the meeting this week between Kowloon C.C. and Tai Koo should provide much interest.

In the junior section, the Bowling Green Club lost the leading place not to Kowloon C.C. who had been their close rivals, but to Club de Reecio. I am inclined to think that Reecio's elevation will be only temporary as there is good material in the Bowling Green team which should bring them again to the top. The two Kowloon teams have been keeping together so far and Reecio's challenge to them will make the rivalry very keen. The Electricians gave a disappointing display against the Kowloon C.C. all their rinks going down to the tune of 30 shots. Civil Service made amends for their away defeat by taking the points from the Yacht Club. Two of the home rinks won, but Bickford went down by 11 shots to Macfarlane's team.

Since my last notes appeared in print, another stalwart has dropped out of the open singles competition. This is A.M. Holland, last year's champion, who lost to A.E. Silkstone (Kowloon's successful skip) by 21 shots to 10. Silkstone's successful entry to the first round is interesting in view of the fact that he will in all probability be called upon to try and crack another hard nut. R.F. Luz, last season's runner-up and champion the previous year, is in the bracket too to meet A.F. Paul, the winner to play Silkstone. By defeating W.V. Field by 21 shots to 2, R. Lapsley qualified to meet F.X. M. da Silva in the first round.

The following are the successful skips at the end of last Saturday's games, the figures after the name indicating the number of games played—

SENIOR RINKS.	
U. M. Omar (C.C.C.)	7
N. Drummond (Tai Koo)	7
A. E. Silkstone (K.O.C.)	7
J. Ferguson (Tai Koo)	7
J. Fraser (K.O.C.)	6
R. F. Luz (Reecio)	7
J. Gregory (C.C.C.)	7
F. C. Cullen (K.D.R.C.)	7
D. Rumjahn (C.O.C.)	6
JUNIOR RINKS.	
D. Munro (Tai Koo)	7
J. P. Robinson (K.O.C.)	7
R. C. Duncan (Tai Koo)	7
J. G. Olorio (Reecio)	7
W. S. Dwyer (K.B.G.C.)	7
A. Davidson (K.B.G.C.)	8
A. L. Shields (Yacht Club)	8
W. Macfarlane (Yacht Club)	7
H. B. Strange (C.C.C.)	5
V. Petherick (K.B.G.C.)	5
Unbeaten.	

MIXED DOUBLES.

CHAMPIONS START WITH A FINE WIN.

The Indian Recreation Club, last year's champions of the Mixed Doubles League, started off the season with a fine win over the University at Pokfulam yesterday. They won by 7 sets to two.

The scores were:—

Prof. and Mrs. Tottenham (H.K.U.)	
lost to H. D. Rumjahn and Mrs. Gull	1-5
lost to C. A. L. Rumjahn and Mrs. Osborne	6-8
lost to S. A. Rumjahn and Miss Rumjahn	6-6
T. K. Lien and Miss K. Tea (H.K.U.)	
lost to H. D. Rumjahn and Mrs. Gull	0-0
lost to C. A. L. Rumjahn and Mrs. Osborne	5-7
lost to S. A. Rumjahn and Miss Rumjahn	2-0
F. Y. Khoo and Miss R. Perry (H.K.U.)	
lost to H. D. Rumjahn and Mrs. Gull	5-7
lost to C. A. L. Rumjahn and Mrs. Osborne	0-9
lost to S. A. Rumjahn and Miss Rumjahn	0-0

WIN FOR CHINESE IN "C" DIVISION.

Playing on their opponents' courts on Monday, C.R.C. defeated Craigengower by 9 sets to 7 in the "C" division.

The scores were:—

H. P. Lim and N. B. Kitchell (C.C.C.)	
lost to W. H. Choa and Y. K. Mow	0-6
lost to F. K. Lau and Lu Tak Lam	4-6
lost to F. H. Kwok and H. N. Chau	3-6
E. S. Howard and F. Broadbridge (C.C.C.)	
lost to W. H. Choa and Y. K. Mow	3-3
lost to F. K. Lau and Lu Tak Lam	4-6
lost to F. H. Kwok and H. N. Chau	2-0
G. Kelly and F. Zimmermann (C.C.C.)	
lost to W. H. Choa and Y. K. Mow	5-7
lost to F. K. Lau and Lu Tak Lam	4-6
lost to F. H. Kwok and H. N. Chau	0-0

DEATH OF A FINE ALL-ROUNDER.

THE LATE A. J. HOPKINS.

The news that A. J. Hopkins has died in New South Wales recalls some of the most interesting tours of Australian cricketers in this country. One of several good all-round cricketers who came to England in 1902, under the captaincy of Joseph Darling, who had led the 1899 side successfully in the Test matches, Hopkins helped to retain "the ashes." Three years later, when F. S. Jackson captained England, the Australians twice suffered defeat, and three matches were drawn, but under M. A. Noble, in 1905, Hopkins shared in the honours which went to Australia by two victories against one gained by England. In the winter of 1901 he played in all five Test matches in which A. C. MacLaren's team lost, but he did not bat as well as he has done before, his aggregate amounting to only 432, whereas of his earlier visits he made 1,192 and 1,004 runs. His highest innings in this country was 154 against Northamptonshire in August, 1905, when the Australians scored 603.

He did not take a prominent part as a bowler, but on one occasion he earned great distinction. In the second Test match at Lord's in 1902, when play was restricted to an hour and three-quarters on the opening day, Darling to everyone's surprise chose Hopkins to open the bowling from the pavilion end, although such capable men as Saunders, Armstrong, and Noble were there to share the attack with him. As it happened C. B. Fry made a wretched stroke to short-leg and Ranjitsinhji was bowled off his pad, both these famous batsmen failing to get a run. A. C. MacLaren and F. S. Jackson took the score to 102, and that was the extent of the cricket in that game. Hopkins usually went in first for New South Wales, and against South Australia at Adelaide in December, 1903, he played a great innings of 218, his partnership with Noble yielding 283 runs for the second wicket in two hours and fifty minutes.

HOME RACING



Notes and News

By OUR HOME RACING CORRESPONDENT.

This week is Goodwood, and then there is no meeting of importance until York at the end of August.

The St. Leger Stakes will be run at Doncaster on September 9, and although this is some way off, the chances of the possible candidates are being discussed already. This race is over one mile six furlongs and 132 yards, and is therefore a greater test of stamina than the Derby.

On looking back as far as 1897, I find that on seven occasions a horse won the 2000 Guineas, the Derby and the St. Leger; the last successful attempt, however, was that by Gainsborough in 1918. The Derby winner has been successful in the Leger on nine occasions during this period.

Last year Singapore won the race; he did not run in the Derby, neither did Parenthesis who was second, but Rustom Pasha, the third horse did run at Epsom.

Cameronian.

One prominent sporting paper, in doubting the ability of Cameronian to win the Leger, asks, "Is Cameronian a champion?" and it appears to me that at anything up to a mile and a half, he has proved himself to be the best three-year-old to-day. The question is, "can he stay the extra distance of the race at Doncaster?"

It is evident that despite a smooth run without interference in the Derby, he was pressed quite considerably at the finish, which was not the case in the Guineas, and previous to the Derby there existed some doubt as to his ability to stay 1½ miles, a doubt I think based mainly upon his breeding. Personally I do feel that the Leger may prove just a little too far for him, and shall look elsewhere for the winner.

Jacopo is said to have picked up wonderfully and ran well in the Derby; Doctor Dolittle was very unlucky, but in Guyocasa I have lost confidence; possibly he doesn't like the game. In some quarters I believe Lightning Star is considerably fancied, but I feel somehow already, providing they are fit, that the winner will come from either Sandwich, Orpen, or Pomme D'Api.

Sandwich's Prospects.

Sandwich has been improving all the time; he had a somewhat rough passage at Epsom, but picked up ground with amazing rapidity in the last furlong. Orpen has shown real ability and consistency, and Pomme D'Api is undoubtedly bred to stay and ran well in the Derby.

It is of course too early to express a decided opinion, but I must admit that I have a considerable liking for Sandwich.

LEADING OWNERS, JOCKEYS, TRAINERS, ETC.

The Derby victory of Cameronian has firmly consolidated F. Darling's position at the head of the winning trainers' list, the master of Beckhampton having now won stakes to the value of £27,010 this season.

He is now £23,406 in front of his nearest rival, J. Lawson, whose only winner last week was Shipbourne in the Bendigo Plate at Kempton Park.

Gordon Richards added another five winners to his record, and is now within two of the half-century, whereas for the corresponding period last year he had only twenty-five successes.

French-bred horses continue to figure in the winning list, and so far this season no fewer than the twenty-five have won twenty-seven and a half races between them, the stakes amounting to £16,022 5s.

The most important success was, of course, the victory of Brulette in the Oaks. Other good winners have been Armagnac, Lady Trace, Suzo, and Witch Doctor II., other successes being of only minor value.

Owners.

No. of No. of Amount	horses.	runs.	£
Mr. J. A. Dower	3	4	23,890
Lord Ellesmere	3	3	10,141
Mr. C. W. Birkin	1	1	9,067
Mr. Anthony de Rothschild	7	9	5,047
H. H. Aga Khan	5	7	5,045
Mr. W. M. G. Singer	6	7	4,236
Lord Astor	2	2	3,628
Capt. A. Stanley Wilson	6	11	3,233
Mr. F. W. Wilmet	1	2	2,901
Mr. W. Woodward	2	2	2,840
Lord Woolavington	3	3	2,687
Dowager Lady Nunburnholme	2	2	2,623

Trainers.

No. of Races Amount	Horses Won	£
Darling, F.	10	37,016
Lawson, J.	13	14,144
France	1	9,067
Jarvis, J. L.	14	8,965
Hartigan, F.	22	7,735
Boyd-Rochford, Capt. C.	6	5,832
Dawson, R. C.	7	5,370
Peacock, M. D.	18	5,254
Perasse, H. S.	8	5,197
Colling, R. J.	10	5,074
Nightingall, W.	10	4,608
Watson, J.	6	4,157

Jockeys.

1st 2nd 3rd	Tot. £	P.C.
Richards, G.	48 33 25	163 209 17.60
Wragg, H.	32 22 23	126 203 15.76
Beasley, P.	27 10 10	83 139 19.42
Neveitt, W.	24 18 18	98 128 18.74
Dick, R.	23 17 20	97 137 14.64
Beary, M.	23 21 16	130 102 11.97
Fox, F.	23 22 17	175 243 9.43
Perrymann, R.	22 19 20	100 161 13.68
Carlsake, B.	21 12 13	82 129 10.40
Richards, C.	19 19 9	173 218 8.25
Weston, T.	17 22 24	129 162 8.85
Jellies, H.	16 9 6	63 93 17.20
Donoghue, S.	16 25 23	139 206 7.89

Horses.

Races Amount won.	£
Cameronian (3 yrs.), b c by Pharos—Una	
Cameron	2 23,634
Brulette (3 yrs.), b f by Bruleur—Sea-weed	1 9,067
Four Course (3 yrs.), b f by Tetratema—Dinner	1 8,654
Truculent (3 yrs.), b c by Teddy—Saucy Sue	1 3,375
The Masher (4 yrs.), ch c by Pomme de Terre—Madam Adam	2 2,961
Brown Jack (7 yrs.), br g by Jackdaw	
Querquidella	1 2,660
Racedale (5 yrs.), b b by Buchanan—Perfection	1 2,450
Convoy (3 yrs.), b c by Chivalrous—Gay Laura	2 2,245
Santillo (3 yrs.), br c by Sansovino—Tilly-whim	1 2,044
Tarte Maigon (2 yrs.), b f by Tetratema—Blanc Mange	1 2,029
Sir Andrew (3 yrs.), br c by Sir Galahad	
Hil—Gavitate	1 2,000
Dastur (2 yrs.), b p by Solario—Friars Daughter	2 1,923

ASSESSMENT OF STUD FEES.

LORD GLANELY LOSES INCOME TAX APPEAL.

The question whether stud fees earned by stallions at Lord Glanely's horse-breeding establishment at Newmarket are assessable under Schedule D of the Income Tax Act, 1913, was argued before Mr. Justice Rowlatt in the King's Bench Division on an appeal brought by Lord Glanely.

Assessments in the sum of £15,000 for the year ended April 5, 1922, and in sums of £2,000 and £13,000 for the year ended April 5, 1927, formed the subject matter of the dispute.

Counsel in the Case.

Sir John Simon, K.C., Mr. Wilfred Greene, K.C., and Mr. Cyril King (instructed by Messrs. Gibson and Weldon, agents for Messrs. Rustons and Lloyd) appeared for Lord Glanely. The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. R. P. Hills were for the Crown.

Sir John Simon explained that the stud farm at Newmarket was acquired by Lord Glanely in 1910, and at the end of the 1919 racing season Grand Parade, who won the Derby in that year, was sent there. Other stallions, mares, foals, yearlings, and horses in training were kept there, and Lord Glanely raced on a fairly large scale.

The accounts of the enterprise for the three years to March 31, 1926, showed losses of £19,410, £7,207, and £18,534, though fees were received in respect of the stallions.

In those circumstances Lord Glanely maintained that any profit derived from stallion fees was covered by the assessment under Schedule B upon the lands in his occupation.

Moreover, the fees could not be treated as a separate subject of assessment, but should be treated as part of a composite undertaking of racing and breeding horses.

Sir John pointed out that success in breeding thorough bred horses could only be attained by submitting them to the test of the racecourse. It was only by the successful racing of the progeny of a stallion that the fee for his services could be maintained.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt, in giving judgment, said he thought there were materials in the case which amply justified the Commissioners in having held that there was a separate business in the use of the stallions.

What Might Happen.

Lord Glanely had stallions; he also had mares. The stallions produced fees and the mares produced foals which could be sold. Why one was a separable trade and the other was not rather puzzled his lordship.

Even so, he could not confuse the two things, and was bound, as a matter of law, to say that the cost of having mares served outside could not be set against the fees received.

His Lordship could not see how once the point was reached that the fees were assessable all the expenses of racing would possibly be brought in to make a whole of the matter.

The appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs.

"CLASSIC" RECORD.

The remarkable record set up by F. Darling in training the winners of the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby in Cameronian, and the One Thousand Guineas in Four Course, has been improved on by the Chantilly trainer, F. Carter.

Following the successes of Indds and Pearl Cap in the French equivalents to our Two Thousand and One Thousand Guineas, he brought Brulette to England to score an easy victory in the Oaks Stakes at Epsom, and at Chantilly he carried off the French Oaks with Pearl Cap.

He has thus saddled the winners of four "classic" events this year, as against the three of the Beckhampton trainer.

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL.

BABE RUTH'S USEFUL FIFTEENTH HOMER.

A BIG HITTING DAY FOR WATKINS.

New York, June 24.—Babe Ruth cracked out his 15th home run of the season to help the New York Yankees to defeat the White Sox by a score of 10 to 3 in Chicago to-day. In St. Louis, the Browns nosed out the Philadelphia Athletics, leaders in the American League, by a score of 6 to 5, and in Detroit the Tigers got revenge when they defeated the Washington Senators by a score of 7 to 5. With little trouble, the Boston Red Sox, playing in Cleveland, vanquished the Indians by a score of 7 to 3.

Hoping to catch up with their schedule, which has been so badly disarranged by rainy weather, the National League teams indulged in an orgy of double-headers. In Brooklyn, the Dodgers won both games of a twin bill from the Pittsburgh Pirates by scores of 6 to 4 and 5 to 3. At the Polo Grounds in New York, the Giants and the Chicago Cubs divided the honours; in the opener the Giants blanked the Cubs by a score of 2 to 0, but in the second the Bruins got revenge when in a hit-sprees they defeated the Giants by 14 to 10. There was another double-header at Boston, where the Braves and the Cincinnati Reds broke even. The Reds won the opener by 8 to 5, but the Braves captured the second by 11 to 6. Playing in Philadelphia, the St. Louis Cardinals defeated the Phillies twice by scores of 4 to 2 and 4 to 2, thus retaining their National League leadership.

A Glut of Home Runs.

To get their revenge from the Senators, the Tigers rallied to score four runs in the eighth inning alone. It was Babe Ruth's home run in the third innings which gave the Yankees their lead and enabled them to win their ball game. Watkins was the star of the day for the Cardinals. In their second game against the Phillies, he banged out three home runs; the bases were empty each time. Old Flint Rhem, pitching for the Cardinals, fanned six of the Phillies in the second game.

Bluege hit a home run for the Senators, Grantham and Suhr run for the Pirates, Lefty O'Doul for the Dodgers, Rogers Hornsby for the Cubs, Verger, Allen, and Ott for the Giants, Haas for the Athletics, Goose Goslin (two) and Kress for the Browns.

Scores and Standings.

Following are the scores:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE.			
	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	5	10	2
St. Louis	6	11	2
New York	10	13	1
Chicago	3	8	1
Washington	5	13	1
Detroit	7	8	3
Boston	7	6	1
Cleveland	3	6	2
NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	4	7	0

(Continued on next column.)

CHINESE CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

ALLEGED THEFT OF \$3,300.

Before Mr. W. Schofield yesterday, Lo Tau Kwong was charged with the larceny of \$3,300 and with having fraudulently converted the money to his own use. He was also charged, together with Cheng Yi Pau, for having in his possession 153 taels of raw opium. Pleas of not guilty were returned on all charges. Mr. F. K. D'Almada, jun., appeared for the first defendant.

Detective Sergeant Flaherty told the Court that the complainant in the case was the master of the Hin Kee import and export firm. Sometime during November last the firm sent a quantity of cargo to their Macao branch, which, in turn, shipped it to Amoy. As the taxes on the cargo had not been paid, the steam launch, together with the cargo, was seized by the Customs authorities at Samun. As a result of this the complainant went to the Customs office in York Building to pay a deposit of \$3,300 and because he could not speak English, he (complainant) took the defendant along with him.

Sometime in January the complainant received a letter from the Customs authorities to the effect that as everything had been settled in Amoy, he could have his money back. He then went to the Customs office with the defendant and while the latter went in, for the cheque, he waited outside in the waiting-room. The defendant, after collecting the cheque, left the office without letting the complainant know and cashed the cheque at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. He was not seen again until the night of June 15, when he was arrested on board a steamer upon information received.

Here Sergeant Flaherty stated that it was on the steamer that he found the opium but that was a separate charge and would be dealt with later.

After formal evidence had been taken the case was adjourned.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Philadelphia	2	6	0
St. Louis	4	6	0
Philadelphia	2	7	1
Pittsburg	2	9	3
Brooklyn	6	12	3
Pittsburg	9	10	0
Brooklyn	6	10	2
Chicago	0	2	0
New York	2	5	1
Chicago	14	15	2
New York	10	11	1
Cincinnati	9	13	1
Boston	5	11	4
Cincinnati	6	10	2
Boston	11	16	1

Following are the standings:—

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
St. Louis	40	20	.688
New York	36	22	.620
Chicago	33	26	.558
Brooklyn	21	30	.508
Boston	21	31	.500
Philadelphia	25	35	.416
Pittsburg	23	36	.388
Cincinnati	22	41	.347

"EAST, WEST: HAME'S BEST."

(Continued from Page 6.)

A Visit to Glasgow.

Paraphrasing, I might mention that farmers in cor part of the world are always known (outside Police Court proceedings and funeral notices) by the names of their farms. Mentioning Kilbeggie reminds me of a story about the old man himself. He and Peter Toller once went to Glasgow to see the Highland Agricultural Show. Their arrival at St. Enoch's Station coincided with the morning rush. Expresses from all airts came in and hundreds of folk were seen rushing about like many bees that had mislaid their Queen. The noise was terrific but Kilbeggie kept a firm grip on his cap-bag and leisurely surveyed the stirring scene. Thinking to impress, Peter loudly called for a taxi and while awaiting its arrival, asked the old man what he thought of it all, whereupon Kilbeggie very deliberately gazed around him and then looking upwards at the immense glass-domed roof, merely remarked, "Ay, may, it would hold a good lot o' hay." (Laughter.)

This unwillingness on the part of the native to be impressed is proverbial. As a further illustration of the trait, there is also the story of the Linkumoddie parent who went on a holiday to America to see his son. Naturally the boy gave him a good time and showed him the sights. In the by-gone, it must be mentioned that the lad had in the meantime become infected with the greatness of his adopted country and was somewhat prone to make the most of it. In due course they visited Niagara Falls and the old man was invited to be suitably impressed. But he never flickered an eyelid.

"Look further," said the boy, "isn't that a tremendous mass o' water to be falling that way?" "Ay," said the old man, "but what's to hinder it?" This somewhat daunted the youth, but he came back bravely. "Did ye ever see a more wonderful sight than that?" he asked. "Ay," says the old man. "Oh, what was that?" "Well, laddie, the most wonderful sight I ever saw is all my life was at Peebles. It was a peacock with a wooden leg."

Linkumoddie and Chicago.

But to get back to the account of the meeting. It was also suggested that the Community Service Committee look into the cesspool at the back of the new Hygienic Laundry. (Laughter.) On the motion of Mr. T. McEldrie, it was also agreed to request the Club to use its influence so that a few more seats might be put in the Skeoch Woods for the convenience of visitors. It transpired (according to the Linkumoddie Herald) everything "transpires" in its part of the world that the mover of the motion wasn't altogether disinterested, he having several unmarried daughters (who apparently monopolised over much house-room of an evening).

The Convener of the International Goodwill Committee reported that on discovering that young David Webster had settled down in Castor Oil Springs, Nebraska, he had sent a message of greeting to Rotary in that town. No reply had been received but he had since learned that such omission was probably due to the fact that the Mayor had been committed to golf for long.

The Honorary Treasurer reported that the funds of the Club were almost exhausted and expressed a hope that the next annual subscription, which was now due, would be promptly paid by all members present. At this juncture, Alick Speedy, Linkumoddie's most prominent socialist, desired information as to the sum sent by the Club to Chicago every year. The Chairman, in reply, stated that, according to the Constitution of Rotary, a small proportion of each member's annual subscription must be forwarded to International Headquarters. (A voice: Did ye send it to Big Bill Tamson or Al Capone?)

Hame's Best.

Mr. Speedy, in continuing to express dissatisfaction with this arrangement, pointed out and quoted figures concerning the amount of unemployment and distress in the district at the present time. "We should keep our ain fish guts for our ain sea-maws," he said.

Mr. James Rodgers, the shoe-maker, ventured to support the previous speaker and pointed out that his wife's brother, at present a member of the Chicago police force, hadn't been in receipt of any salary for the past six months. He suggested that before further funds were sent to Chicago, a letter be written making enquiry as to what the Community Service Committee there was doing about it.

This suggestion was, however, ruled out of order, the Chairman remarking that he felt sure all present would agree that rules were rules and must be upheld. "Never let it be said that Linkumoddie had failed to meet its obligations," he said.

Now gentlemen, time will not permit me to tell you more about this fascinating place and its people. You may or may not have found some interest in my description of this Lowland town. That, after all, is immaterial. I have endeavoured, however, to depict a kindly folk and to furnish a few glimpses of the humour typical of such a countryside. In closing, let me say that the thought I have had uppermost in mind is that everyone has a Linkumoddie somewhere in the world, and if I have dwelt unduly on the aspects of my own home town, you, in thinking of yours, will be all the more ready to forgive me.

Scots Humour.

In thanking Mr. Wylie, Rotarian A. L. Shields said:—I appreciate having the opportunity to thank Rotarian Wylie, on behalf of the Club, for his very interesting and amusing address.

Readers of the newspapers with which Mr. Wylie has been so long associated must be interested to hear something more about Linkumoddie, that bustling burgh, which has given us that caustic critic Robert McWhirter and that pawky humourist, McPherson. I should like to have heard something about that philosophical old body Aunt Tibbie and her reactions to the establishment of Rotary in Linkumoddie.

In a cosmopolitan gathering like this I hope it is not presumption to refer to such a legendary, and, to most of you, mythical thing as Scottish humour. Scottish humour is supposed to be a contradiction in terms but Mr. Wylie has done a lot to dispel that popular fallacy.

Good stories are supposed to be told not by Scotsmen, but against them, but I can assure you that nearly all really good jokes about the Scots originate in Scotland.

H. V. Morton, in his delightful book, "In search of Scotland," refers to a large and well-run factory in Aberdeen where jokes about Aberdeenians are turned out by mass production and broadcast to the thirsty ends of the Earth—a form of advertising which, so far as I am aware, has only been successfully copied by that great publicity genius, Henry Ford.

No Mean Achievement.

Scotsmen are prone to quote Robert Burns' pious wish—"Wad some power the giftie gie us to see cursels as others see us" while at the same time they continue to circulate their own opinions about themselves until they appear to be generally accepted at their own valuation. This in itself is no mean achievement.

A typical Scottish humorous remark does not usually depend upon a play on words, the artificial aid of apt alliteration or the repetition of a catchword which is popular at the moment. It is often a clear sighted, large and original observation about something of real importance. In Scotland, Government, the Kirk, the "Unco' Guid," the aristocracy and people in high positions are all open to the salutary effects of candid criticism.

There is the story of a Scottish Duke who after a long absence, returned to his bread domains. Strolling round his estate, he met an old man who had been in the employ of the family since his youth. The Duke shook him cordially by the hand and enquired about his health and welfare.

"A'm very well," said the ancient one, "and thank your Grace kindly for speirin'." A'm real glad to see your Grace back again; they're a' Dukes when your awa'."

St. John Ambulance Funds.

Rotarian E. G. Powell, Chairman of the Community Service Committee of the Rotary Club, in announcing results of the recent drive for funds on behalf of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, said:—May I, on behalf of the Club, express our appreciation to the ladies who came forward at such short notice to help us and who did their work so effectively and charmingly? The result of their co-operation has been as follows:—

The society, after meeting all expenses, yielded	\$1,022.33
Flag Day	\$2,808.02
Total	\$4,431.35

I am sure you will all be glad to know that the St. John Ambulance Association, as a result of this effort, is now able to place an order for the additional ambulance for Kowloon. May I express the hope that the co-operation that has been begun in community service will be continued in the Club and we shall be able to go forward and do great things in the future? (Applause.)

Money and Markets**REHABILITATION OF SILVER.****QUESTION DROPPED.**

(REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Senator Smoot says the question of securing Government co-operation for the rehabilitation of silver has been temporarily dropped, because the advocates of such a movement could not do anything now, when the attention of the world is focussed on President Hoover's proposals for a moratorium for Germany.

HAVANA SUGAR COMPANY.**TENTATIVE AGREEMENT WITH NANKING REACHED.**

(Wah Tei Yat Pao.)

NANKING, June 30.—A tentative agreement between the Havana Sugar Company and the Nanking Ministry of Industry and Commerce for the organization of a sugar refinery in China has been concluded and is being carefully examined by the Economic and Diplomatic Committee of the Central Political Council before its ratification.

ADVANCES RECORDED IN COTTON.**BOTH LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK HIGHER.**

	Liverpool	New York
American Middling, July	53.24	53.12
" "	53.08	53.10
" "	53.14	53.23
" "	53.22	53.17
Egyptian, Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	8.10	7.80

New York Market.

New York, June 24.—Advancing tendencies were resumed in the trading on the New York cotton market to-day. At the close, the spot raw cotton price was quoted at 5.50, up from yesterday's close at 5.40. The futures positions were correspondingly higher. Following are the closing raw cotton futures price quotations:—

Month	June 23	June 24
July	9.54	9.63
Oct.	9.95	10.00
Dec.	10.13	10.32
Jan.	10.29	10.42
Mar.	10.50	10.61
May	10.70	10.80
Spot	9.70	9.80

DRIED EGGS TARIFF RAISED.**CHINA MAY BE HIT BY NEW DUTY IN U.S.**

Washington, June 24.—President Hoover to-day issued an executive decree proclaiming an increase in the American import tariff on dried eggs from 6.218 per pound to 6.827 per pound.

China supplies more eggs of the dried variety to the American market than any other producer.

The increase in the tariff proclaimed by President Hoover to-day is the result of a persistent campaign by American egg producers which lasted for many months. American poultrymen, especially those on the Pacific coast, declared that their industry was faced with extinction unless it was afforded protection against imports of dried eggs from China.

Bakers and confectioners opposed the tariff increase decreed by the President to-day.

GERMANY'S CREDIT RESTRICTION.**ONLY REICHSBANK WILL HONOUR FUTURE DRAFTS.**

Berlin, June 20.—Action which is tantamount to an indirect restriction of credit has been taken by the Reichsbank in view of today's heavy demands for foreign currencies, amounting to sixty million marks.

The Reichsbank has decreed that the private discount rate shall be discontinued on the Bourse for the time being.

THE MARKETS IN AMERICA.**EFFECTIVE RESPONSE TO THE HOOVER SCHEME.**

New York, June 24.—Business responded spectacularly to-day to France's reply to President Hoover's proposal for a one year's holiday from war debt payments. While the French reply contained reservations and conditions demanding that Germany continue to pay her so-called unconditional reparations annuities into the Bank of International Settlements the "Hoover boom market" was resumed because the attitude of the Paris Government was more favourable than had been expected.

Securities values resumed their advance to-day. Copper prices soared as the price for the domestic metal advanced to 64.

The bonds were stronger. According to the Dow Jones Financial News Agency the average price for 40 bonds to-day was 93.35, up .07.

The cigarette manufacturers of the United States advanced their prices for the leading brands in the amount of 680.45 per 1,000.

Silver prices advanced considerably to-day. The sale of 8,000,000 lb. of copper abroad brought the total copper sales for the present week to 36,250,000.

SUIT WHILE YOU WAIT.**BRITISH MILLS SET NEW RECORD.**

London, June 23.—Britain to-day captured a record which America has held for more than thirty years when a suit of clothes, ready to be worn, was turned out from wool which had been on the sheep's back only three hours and 20 minutes previously.

The suit was made to the measurements of Mr. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Minister, and may be worn by him at the Imperial Wool Industries Fair in July.

This new record nearly halves the American record time, which was 6 hours and 28 minutes, established in 1898 by John Kilton, a Bradford man who emigrated to the United States.

Today's performance started at 8.50 this morning on the hills of Batley, when ten sheep were shorn in 7½ minutes. The wool was washed, dyed, dried and spun, and then the finished tweed was rushed by motor car to a tailor shop in Leeds where 40 tailors manufactured a sports suit in only 37 minutes.

ADVANCE IN RUBBER PRICES.**SPOT AND FORWARD BOTH HIGHER IN NEW YORK.**

New York, June 24.—Prices advanced on the New York rubber market to-day. At the close, the June position was quoted at 6.33, up from yesterday's close at 6.20. The futures positions were correspondingly higher. Trading was exceedingly active with the contract turnover for standard No. 1 rubber totalling 330 lots as against 102 lots yesterday. Following are the closing futures price quotations for standard No. 1 rubber:—

Month	June 23	June 24
June	6.20	6.33
July	6.22	6.35
August	6.22	6.35
September	6.42	6.55
October	6.49	6.64
November	6.57	6.73
December	6.65	6.82
January	6.72	6.89
February	6.79	6.91
March	6.88	7.03
April	6.98	7.12
May	7.06	7.21

BOOKS and READERS**INDIA AND HER CHILD MARRIAGES.****MISS MAYO VINDICATED?**

Volume Two. A Digest of the Evidence and Report of the Indian Age of Consent Committee. By Katherine Mayo. (Cape, 7s. 6d.)

Here, with a modesty as becoming as it is unexpected, Miss Mayo triumphs, writes N. de V. Hart in the London Daily Telegraph. And here, with all the hot-gospel "pep" that drove home the barbed shafts of "Mother India," Miss Mayo launches a new attack.

The triumph of Miss Mayo is complete in the sense that the Government of India, Age of Consent Committee, appointed largely to inquire into the charges hurled at Orthodox Hinduism in "Mother India," has astonishingly shown that seemingly intemperate work to be an understatement of the evils, prevalence, and growing menace of the practice of child marriage?

Miss Mayo's new attack is launched because her triumph is incomplete in the sense that despite the committee's appalling revelations, the Indian Government and the Legislature refused to give effect to its recommendations.

Worse still, they camouflaged their inaction by passing into law a bill which was not merely ineffective as a measure of reform, but actually an aggravation of the evils it was supposed to combat.

The Age of Consent Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Morpant Vishwanath Joshi, formerly Home Member in the United Provinces, consisted of nine Indians and one English woman doctor. Six of the Indians were Hindus. It heard hundreds of witnesses in all the provinces except the tiny Province of Ajmer-Marwar. It produced nine volumes of evidence and its report exceeded 300 pages. All its findings and recommendations were unanimous. And so fully, in such lurid and blood-freezing detail, does the committee substantiate and even extend the picture drawn in "Mother India" that Miss Mayo is well within her rights in calling this digest of the evidence and report "Volume Two" of her original work.

Children in Arms.

The committee found it impossible to exaggerate the physical, moral, and mental evils of child marriage as practised by India's 14,000,000 Brahmins and increasingly imitated by the non-Brahmin castes. It recommended as the sole effective remedy that the marriage of all girls under 14 years of age should be made illegal. It pointed out that all attempts to limit the age of consent within the marriage bond had proved failures. The Act of 1925, limiting the marital age of consent to 13, and the several similar measures tried in various Indian States by progressive Princes, had been found impossible of enforcement.

As Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, himself a Brahmin, said in his evidence, before the committee, it would only be possible to enforce such a law if the Government posted "a policeman in every orthodox house."

Yet in the Sarda Child Marriage Act, passed in September 1929, the Indian Legislature rejected the committee's advice and ignored its warning. For that Act merely raises the marital age of consent to 14, while leaving legal and valid the marriage even of children in arms.

The motive was to placate British and American opinion—particularly American. For Nationalist politicians had found that "Mother India" was seriously affecting the flow of sympathetic funds from the United States. Indian propaganda centres there were demanding that something should be done to reassure America. Hence the gesture of the Sarda Act.

The Marriage Rush.

But in passing it the Indian Legislature made the hideous mistake of postponing its coming into force for six months. This meant that from Sept. 1, 1929, to April 1, 1930, a premium was placed on child marriages. For the Hindu masses, "jalous with America" and Europe, were deceived into believing that the Sarda Act would be effective. During that six-months the Hindus rushed to marry off their baby daughters, and the very air grew thick with the throb of wedding drums. As Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar told the Council of State, "Marriages in thousands and tens of thousands of children six months and one year old were carried out" to a sum total impossible to estimate.

Then came the dreaded April 1, and with it a few very few prosecutions and insignificant fines cheerfully paid. Thereafter the Sarda Act has joined the forgotten. "How will India answer" Miss Mayo's new charges of callousness, cowardice, and hypocrisy?

TALES OF THE SEA.

In The Wreck of the Damaru (Heinemann, pp. 272, 10s. 6d. net) Mr. Lowell Thomas tells of a tragedy of the sea so dreadful in its details that one cannot read them without a shudder. The Damaru was a newly and badly constructed boat chartered by the U.S. navy to carry explosives to Honolulu, the island of Guam, and Manila in the late summer of 1918. Half her crew were misfits and undesirables, about as dangerous as sail with as the cargo. Off Guam the ship was set on fire by lightning and blew up. The crew got away in two boats and a raft. Those on the raft and the third mate's boat, with the exception of one man, suffered no great hardship and were saved. But the first mate's boat, overloaded, carrying little food and a totally inadequate supply of water, drifted for more than three weeks across the ocean before she reached the island of Samar in the Philippines. The boat had originally contained thirty-one men. Of these only thirteen landed. The others, had died or committed suicide, and the bodies of one or two of them had been eaten by the survivors. It is, as we have said, a dreadful story, but it is told with great skill, and if Mr. Lowell Thomas spares us none of the horrors he does well stress them unduly. The book may well become one of the classics of the sea, but the squeamish should avoid it.

Dampier's Voyages.

Voyages and Discoveries. By William Dampier. With an Introduction and Notes by Clennell Wilkinson. London: Argonaut Press. Pp. xxiv, 312. 30s. net.

This is Dampier's book which followed his popular "New Voyage Round the World," the latter was republished by the Argonaut Press in 1927 in the same most attractive form as the present volume. Mr. Clennell Wilkinson, a biographer of Dampier, introduces here Dampier's delightful gossip on Tonquin, Sumatra, and Macaca, and pays just tribute to a navigator who happened to have an insatiable curiosity for facts of value to seamen and merchants at a time when distant seas and coasts were mainly fabulous. "How very good an observer he was one may learn from this volume, which includes Dampier's 'Discourse of the Trade Winds,' etc. In an explanatory note to this discourse, Lieutenant Commander A. C. Bell, late of the Hydrographic Survey, tells us that 'the seaman who consults the paragraphs on winds and weather at the beginning of each volume of the Admiralty Sailing Directions' is probably unaware that he could get the same information from the 'Discourse of Winds.'"

ADVERTISEMENTS.**THE POPULAR BATHING RESORT.**

LOCATION: NORTH POINT, Next to Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club.
Opened for Use of the Public from 29th JUNE, 1931.

Entrance Fee—20 Cents Each for Adults.
Servicemen in Uniform and Children—Half Price.

Comfortable Dressing Rooms, Fresh-water Showers, Long Pier, Spring Boards, Floating Raft, etc. Good Water. Clean Beach.
Open Terrace with Awnings, Well Furnished and Cool, where Light Refreshment will be served. On Route of Trams and Tramway Co.'s Trolley Buses. Sheds lighted up at Night. (1931)

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Provisional Certificate No. 57/438 dated Hong Kong 30th January, 1931 for Four Shares of this Bank Numbered 19990/12693 inclusive registered in the Name of Estate of LO LAN SHANG (deceased) has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before 17th JULY, 1931, a New Certificate for the Shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. 57/438 will be thereat voided by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors.
V. M. GRAYBURN,
Chief Manager.

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THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN QUEENSLAND.)

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF FINAL DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING Per Share on account of the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1931, has been declared by the Directors of the Company in Brisbane, Payable to Shareholders on the REGISTERS at BRISBANE and SINGAPORE on WEDNESDAY, 10th JULY, 1931.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the SINGAPORE TRANSFER REGISTERS will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 8th JULY, to WEDNESDAY, 15th JULY, 1931 (Both Days inclusive), for the Preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,

DERRICK & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
Local Secretaries.

Hong Kong Bank Chambers, Singapore, 27th June, 1931. [1931]

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GERMAN EMPIRE'S FUTURE.

GLANCE AT PAST.

CENTRALISATION OR FEDERALISM?

The present constitutional structure of the German Empire can only be fully understood by a short survey of its historical evolution during a period of more than one thousand years, beginning with Charlemagne. The "Holy Roman Empire of German Nationality" was ruled by the German Emperors who were first elected. Their power was supported by mighty landlords obliged to supply military aid. The Emperors reciprocated by shielding these lords upon whom they bestowed feudal estates and districts. It is understandable that these feudal barons strove for the protection and increase of their property, gradually establishing feudal power by the aid of allotments, inheritance, marriage and conquest. Thus, counties, principalities, dukedoms, etc., came into existence. This electoral system was followed by a hereditary Empire under the rule of the Hapsburgs, whilst the individual lords and princes tended more and more to emancipate themselves from imperial supremacy.

This was achieved with particular success by the Hohenzollern family to whom the feud of Brandenburg was in 1415 allotted by the Emperor. The Markgraves, later on Electors of Brandenburg, became in 1701 Kings of Prussia, the sovereign territories of the Order of the Teutonic Knights, situated in Eastern Prussia, being owned by the Electors of Brandenburg who were heirs and successors to the last Grandmaster of the Order; these territories were with the Emperor's consent raised to the rank of a kingdom.

More Than 300 States.

The name of Prussia covered all the territories under the Hohenzollern rule. In the 18th century the various members of the Empire made mighty efforts to evolve into sovereign states, among which Prussia (ruled over by the highly gifted Frederick the Great) was foremost. Imperial power now became a mere shadow, being politically limited to the dynasty's influence in Austria. Under the pressure of events during the Napoleonic epoch, the Empire was in 1806 voluntarily liquidated, and the sovereignty of the individual states—existing since a long time de facto—became also legally a reality.

Previous to Napoleon's times the Empire was composed of more than 300 individual states. At the close of that epoch only 33 were left; but fragments of their territories scattered all over the Empire show the accidental nature of their origin. These 33 states were at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 loosely connected in the "German Federation," since its origin handicapped by the rivalry of the two largest states, Austria and Prussia, causing its expiry in 1866.

Constitution of Weimar.

Austria retired from the German "Bund," and Prussia, guided by Bismarck, became the supreme leader, founding after the victorious end of the German-French War in 1871, the German Empire. In accordance with Bismarck's constitution the King of Prussia was at the same time Emperor of Germany and the Reichskanzler was simultaneously Prussian Prime Minister so that the political hegemony of Prussia was fully vouchsafed, and furthermore Prussia had in matters of decisive importance the right of veto.

The constitutional change in 1919 caused several small states to disappear so that the present German Empire consists of 17 individual states. The privileges of these states, however, are to such an extent restricted by the constitution of Weimar that they are but mere administrative organizations with the stage accessories of a State (Ministries, Parliaments, etc.); in view of the above-mentioned origin of these administrative territories, they are most unsatisfactorily bound.

Prussia's supremacy in population and territorial extension is to-day the same as before the War; the constitution of Weimar, however, has abolished all prerogatives of former Prussia, partly even intentionally to the disadvantage of Prussia, in order to reduce her supremacy. In principle all the states of the Reich were given equal rights, and so Prussia with 30 million inhabitants as Schaumburg-Lippe with less than 50,000 people.

(Continued on next column.)

WHY BOYS NEED THE CANE.

NEW RUGBY READ ON BAD HOME INFLUENCE.

Mr. P. H. B. Lyon, the 37-year-old rector of Edinburgh Academy, who has been appointed headmaster of Rugby said that he agreed with Dr. Alington, the headmaster of Eton that there was more bad language in schools nowadays. "It is a convention," he said, "Boys use bad words unthinkingly, just as they always did. It is not that the boys are any worse. It is merely that the conventional words are different, and some people might think them worse."

"You cannot have a perfect public school. There is sometimes a bad house into which an impressionable boy might be unfortunate enough to be placed. There will be the small, bad spot in nearly every school, but it is certainly no worse than it ever was."

"The public schools are better than before the war. There might have been some worship of games then, but it does not exist now."

"My own valuation of boys is that the all-rounder, who is good both at athletics and study, is best. Next I place the student who is not good at games; and I place a boy who can do nothing well except play—the type known in some schools as the 'tough'—definitely last."

"There are some boys who need corporal punishment and others who can be trained without it. There might be less of it if there were fewer homes in which boys were spoiled. Very often we have to undo the harm of the home influence."

Reform of the Reich.

It is understandable that in reality such measures could only maintain their validity on paper; it is easy to conceive that the political and economical influence of a region that in itself constitutes 3/5 of the entire Reich—the remaining 2/5 being divided among 16 other states—could not be eliminated. During 11 years that lapsed since the constitution of Weimar it became evident that relations between the Reich and the individual states were not arranged in a satisfactory way. If this matter until now did not cause any considerable difficulties, it is due to the fact that the Reich and Prussia—knowing how unsatisfactory the constitutional arrangement is—are permanently doing the utmost to avoid friction.

In the long run, however, it will become necessary to make constitutional stipulations in accordance with the requirements of political reality. For many years this matter has been under discussion as "Reform of the Reich;" if until now no definite settlement has been reached, it is because more urgent problems arose, such as the evacuation of the Rhineland, reparations, the question of the consolidation of European peace, and above all Germany's relations with France, all matters of international importance the settlement of which appeared more urgent than this problem of home policy.

Foreign and Home Policy.

Finance forms the connecting link between these problems of foreign and of home policy, and the course of development shows that the solution will come from that source. Already in 1919 the Prussian Parliament solemnly declared that Prussia's last aim is to be absorbed in a united Reich. Unfortunately the other states have not yet shown such readiness. But the great problem of the reform of the Reich will not remain unachieved.

The question arises, which constitutional form is to be followed, whether a more federal, granting the individual states greater freedom on the basis of old traditions, or possibly a more unitarian form, aiming at centralization dictated by necessity, but allowing each state the greatest possible self-government.

A certain amount of difficulty is caused by the fact that the individualism of the federal form is so deeply rooted in the German character and because the strong feeling of the Germans for their respective "homes" renders them reluctant to give up old traditions. It is certainly not accidental that like Austria since 1918 and Switzerland for centuries, have both been federally organized.

In spite of the above considerations it appears highly probable that the German Empire will not be reconstructed as a federal government, but that the problem will be solved in the sense of a single, united and decentralized Empire.

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

ALLEXANDRIA

Pres. Garfield, Dollar, July 12.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, July 20.

AMOI.

Sirdhana, B.I., July 2.
Taiwan, B. & S., July 2.
Haining, Douglas, July 3.
Haining, Douglas, July 3.
Tjaisoon, J.C.J.L., July 4.
Anshun, B. & S., July 5.
Haining, Douglas, July 5.
Taiwan, B. & S., July 5.
Tjaisoon, J.C.J.L., July 5.
Kutang, Jardine's, July 18.
Hosang, Jardine's, July 28.
Santhia, B.I., July 31.

ANTWERP.

Kashgar, P. & O., July 4.
Peru, Manners, July 6.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Perim, P. & O., July 28.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Afrika, Manners, July 28.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

St. Albans, B. & S., July 3.
Taiping, B. & S., July 17.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.

BALTIMORE.

Peru, Manners, July 6.
Afrika, Manners, July 28.

BANGKOK.

Foylebank, Bank, July 14.

BANGKOK.

Kweiyang, B. & S., July 1.
Nanchang, B. & S., July 3.
Kwangchow, B. & S., July 5.

BARCELONA.

Saarbruecken, Melchers, July 25.

BELAWAN-DELL.

Cromer, J.C.J.L., July 2.

BOMBAY.

Carignano, Dodwell's, July 5.
Mirapore, P. & O., July 8.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Pilsna, Dodwell's, July 12.
Rawalpindi, P. & O., July 18.

BOSTON.

Pres. Garfield, Dollar, July 12.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Foylebank, Bank, July 14.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, July 20.

BREMEN.

Peru, Manners, July 6.
Oder, Melchers, July 12.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, July 25.
Afrika, Manners, July 28.

BRINDISI.

Carignano, Dodwell's, July 5.
Pilsna, Dodwell's, July 12.

CALCUTTA.

Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., July 1.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., July 7.
Kumang, Jardine's, July 9.
Takada, B.I., July 11.
Suisang, Jardine's, July 21.
Sirdhana, B.I., July 28.

CASABLANCA.

Kashgar, P. & O., July 4.
Diomed, B.F., July 21.

CHEFOO.

Cheongshing, Jardine's, July 3.
Kueichow, B. & S., July 7.
Chipshing, Jardine's, July 10.
Huichow, B. & S., July 21.

COLOMBO.

Kashgar, P. & O., July 4.
Carignano, Dodwell's, July 5.
Athos II, M.M., July 7.
Mirapore, P. & O., July 8.
Patroclus, B.F., July 8.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Pilsna, Dodwell's, July 12.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, July 12.
Rawalpindi, P. & O., July 18.
D'Artagnan, M.M., July 21.
Perim, P. & O., July 28.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, July 28.
Glenapp, Jardine's, July 27.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.

COPENHAGEN.

Peru, Manners, July 6.
Afrika, Manners, July 28.

DALNY.

Tean, B. & S., July 1.
Hector, B.F., July 24.

DUTCH PORTS.

Nagara, Gilman's, July 1.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 4.
Peru, Manners, July 6.
Patroclus, B.F., July 8.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Oder, Melchers, July 12.
City of Bombay, Bank, July 13.
Leverkusen, Jenson, July 18.
Diomed, B.F., July 21.
Perim, P. & O., July 28.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, July 25.
Glenapp, Jardine's, July 27.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Afrika, Manners, July 28.

FOOCHOW.

Cheongshing, Jardine's, July 3.
Haining, Douglas, July 3.
Haining, Douglas, July 3.
Kueichow, B. & S., July 7.
Chipshing, Jardine's, July 10.
Huichow, B. & S., July 21.

GENOA.

Nagara, Gilman's, July 1.
Carignano, Dodwell's, July 5.
Ramos, Jenson, July 8.
Pilsna, Dodwell's, July 12.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, July 12.
Leverkusen, Jenson, July 18.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 10.
Antiochus, B.F., July 20.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, July 25.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, July 20.

GLASGOW.

Adrasus, B.F., July 2.
Patroclus, B.F., July 8.
Antiochus, B.F., July 20.

GOTHENBURG.

Nagara, Gilman's, July 1.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Kweiyang, B. & S., July 1.
Kingyuan, B. & S., July 3.
Kiungchow, B. & S., July 17.

HAMBURG.

Nagara, Gilman's, July 1.
Peru, Manners, July 6.
Patroclus, B.F., July 8.
Ramos, Jenson, July 8.
Oder, Melchers, July 12.
City of Bombay, Bank, July 13.
Leverkusen, Jenson, July 18.
Diomed, B.F., July 21.
Perim, P. & O., July 28.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, July 25.
Glenapp, Jardine's, July 27.
Afrika, Manners, July 28.

HAVRE.

Adrasus, B.F., July 2.
Antiochus, B.F., July 20.
Perim, P. & O., July 28.

HONGKAY.

Nanchang, B. & S., July 3.

HONOLULU.

Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., July 18.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 21.
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.

HULL.

Kashgar, P. & O., July 4.

JAPAN PORTS.

Glenahiel, Jardine's, July 2.
Khyber, P. & O., July 2.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 2.
Sirdhana, B.I., July 2.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., July 3.
Khyber, P. & O., July 3.
Saarland, Jenson, July 3.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., July 4.
Kiddopore, P. & O., July 5.
Rhexenor, B.F., July 5.
Nellere, E. & A., July 6.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., July 6.
Andre Lebon, M.M., July 7.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.
Machon, B.F., July 10.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Autolycus, B.F., July 13.
Rajputana, P. & O., July 17.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., July 18.
Kutang, Jardine's, July 18.
Glenagary, Jardine's, July 19.
Kulmerland, Jenson, July 19.
Menelaus, B.F., July 20.
Alipore, P. & O., July 21.
Angers, M.M., July 21.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 21.
Japan, Gilman's, July 23.
Tyndarus, B.F., July 23.
Hilda, Dodwell's, July 23.
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.
Hikawa Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.
Hosang, Jardine's, July 23.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., July 31.
Karmala, P. & O., July 31.
Santhia, B.I., July 31.

KALCUTTA.

Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., July 1.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., July 7.
Kumang, Jardine's, July 9.
Takada, B.I., July 11.
Suisang, Jardine's, July 21.
Sirdhana, B.I., July 28.

KASABLANCA.

Kashgar, P. & O., July 4.
Diomed, B.F., July 21.

KHIFOO.

Cheongshing, Jardine's, July 3.
Kueichow, B. & S., July 7.
Chipshing, Jardine's, July 10.
Huichow, B. & S., July 21.

COLOMBO.

Kashgar, P. & O., July 4.
Carignano, Dodwell's, July 5.
Athos II, M.M., July 7.
Mirapore, P. & O., July 8.
Patroclus, B.F., July 8.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Pilsna, Dodwell's, July 12.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, July 12.
Rawalpindi, P. & O., July 18.
D'Artagnan, M.M., July 21.
Perim, P. & O., July 28.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, July 28.
Glenapp, Jardine's, July 27.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.

JAVA PORTS.

Tjinegara, J.C.J.L., July 7.
Tjinegara, J.C.J.L., July 14.
Tjinegara, J.C.J.L., July 21.
Tjinegara, J.C.J.L., July 28.

LISBON.

Saarbruecken, Melchers, July 25.

LIVERPOOL.

Adrasus, B.F., July 2.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 19.
Antiochus, B.F., July 20.

LONDON.

Kashgar, P. & O., July 4.
Carignano, Dodwell's, July 5.
Patroclus, B.F., July 8.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Pilsna, Dodwell's, July 12.
City of Bombay, Bank, July 13.
Rawalpindi, P. & O., July 18.
Tjinegara, J.C.J.L., July 21.
Diomed, B.F., July 21.
Perim, P. & O., July 28.
Glenapp, Jardine's, July 27.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.

LOS ANGELES.

Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., July 7.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., July 21.
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.

MANILA.

Nagara, Gilman's, July 1.
Adrasus, B.F., July 2.
St. Albans, E. & A., July 3.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, July 4.
Tjinegara, J.C.J.L., July 7.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., July 10.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, July 12.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., July 14.
Taiping, B. & S., July 17.
Tjinegara, J.C.J.L., July 21.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., July 23.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, July 25.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, July 20.

MARSEILLES.

Kashgar, P. & O., July 4.
Peru, Manners, July 6.
Athos II, M.M., July 7.
Patroclus, B.F., July 8.
Ramos, Jenson, July 8.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Oder, Melchers, July 12.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, July 12.
Rawalpindi, P. & O., July 18.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 19.
D'Artagnan, M.M., July 21.
Diomed, B.F., July 21.
Perim, P. & O., July 28.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, July 28.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Afrika, Manners, July 28.

MAURITIUS.

Tinhow, Bank, July 18.

MEXICO.

Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.

NAPLES.

Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, July 12.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, July 20.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., July 7.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, July 12.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Foylebank, Bank, July 14.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., July 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, July 20.

NEWCHANG.

Tean, B. & S., July 1.

NORTH CHINA PORTS.

Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., July 4.
Isar, Melchers, July 10.
Hector, B.F., July 24.
Coblenz, Melchers, July 29.

ORAN.

Nagara, Gilman's, July 1.
Oder, Melchers, July 12.

PAKHUI.

Kingyuan, B. & S., July 3.
Kiungchow, B. & S., July 17.

PANAMA.

Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., July 7.
Tatsuno Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., July 21.
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 23.

PENANG.

Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., July 1.
Nagara, Gilman's, July 1.
Cromer, J.C.J.L., July 2.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 4.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., July 7.
Mirapore, P. & O., July 8.
Patroclus, B.F., July 8.
Kumang, Jardine's, July 9.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Takada, B.I., July 11.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Oder, Melchers, July 12.
Pilsna, Dodwell's, July 12.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, July 12.
Rawalpindi, P. & O., July 18.
Suisang, Jardine's, July 21.
Antiochus, B.F., July 20.
D'Artagnan, M.M., July 21.
Diomed, B.F., July 21.
Perim, P. & O., July 28.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, July 28.
Sirdhana, B.I., July 28.
Glenapp, Jardine's, July 27.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Tinhow, Bank, July 18.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 28.

SUEZ CANAL.

Carignano, Dodwell's, July 5.
Athos II, M.M., July 7.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Pilsna, Dodwell's, July 12.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, July 12.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, July 20.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.

SWATOW.

Kwongsang, Jardine's, July 1.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, July 3.
Haining, Douglas, July 3.
Kiungchow, B. & S., July 3.
Patroclus, B.F., July 8.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Pilsna, Dodwell's, July 12.
Rawalpindi, P. & O., July 18.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 19.
Antiochus, B.F., July 20.
D'Artagnan, M.M., July 21.
Diomed, B.F., July 21.
Perim, P. & O., July 28.
Afrika, Manners, July 28.

RAFAEL.

St. Albans, E. & A., July 3.

RANGOON.

Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., July 1.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., July 7.

REUNION.

Tinhow, Bank, July 18.

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SHANGHAI	NEWCHANG	On 1st July	Noon
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AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 2nd July	5 p.m.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"NANSHANG"	On 3rd July	8 a.m.
HONGKONG, PACHOI & HAITUNG	"KINGYUAN"	On 3rd July	Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 3rd July	3 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANSHUN"	On 5th July	8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 5th July	3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 5th July	4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 7th July	3 p.m.
SWATOW, FOOCHOW, WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 7th July	3 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TSINAN"	On 8th July	5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN"	On 12th July	3 p.m.
HONGKONG, PACHOI & HAITUNG	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 17th July	Noon
SWATOW, FOOCHOW, WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 21st July	3 p.m.

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TAIPING	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	18th Sept.	4th Oct.
CHANGTAE	9th Oct.	20th Oct.	23rd Oct.	8th Nov.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	TIME	JUNE 29, 1931.				JUNE 30, 1931.			
		Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Wind	Direction
Wladivostok	12	29.61	75.2	64	SE	29.67	75.5	57	...
Nemuro	11	29.53	75.0	...	S	29.46	74.8	...	...
Hakodate	...	29.45	74.8	...	SSW	29.53	75.0	...	WSW
Tokyo	...	29.49	74.9	...	N	29.63	75.2	...	NNW
Kobe	...	29.65	75.3	...	SE	29.63	75.2	...	...
Nagasaki	...	29.67	75.5	...	WSW	29.67	75.5	...	...
Kagoshima	...	29.69	75.4	...	W	29.65	75.3	...	W
Oshima	...	29.74	75.5	...	NNW	29.75	75.5	...	S
Naha	...	29.80	75.7	...	S	29.78	75.6	...	...
Ishigakijima	...	...	...	...	SSW	29.76	75.6	...	SSW
Bonin Island	...	29.63	75.2	76	E	29.59	75.1	69	E
Chefoo	15	29.60	75.1	83	SW	29.57	75.1	79	SW
Shanghai	14	29.66	75.3	80	W	29.63	75.2	77	SSW
Gutzlaff	...	29.66	75.3	81	SSW	...	...	...	...
Wenchow	...	29.71	75.4	84	S	29.74	75.4	81	S
Foochow	...	29.72	75.4	86	S	...	...	...	...
Amoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	...	29.76	75.6	91	W	29.75	75.5	77	...
Taihou	11	29.81	75.7	91	S	29.79	75.7	77	...
Taihu	...	...	...	...	...	29.76	75.6	79	SE
Tsinan	...	...	...	...	...	29.77	75.6	79	...
Koshu	...	...	...	...	...	29.76	75.6	81	SSW
Pescadore	...	29.71	75.4	85	SSW	29.69	75.4	88	SSE
Hong Kong	14	29.71	75.4	84	S	29.69	75.4	83	7
Gap Rock	...	29.67	75.3	86	WSW	29.66	75.3	88	4
Macao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoihow	...	29.77	75.6	86	S	29.78	75.5	83	8
Prata Island	...	29.50	74.9	98	SSW	29.54	75.0	83	SSW
Phu Lien	16	29.68	75.2	94	SSE	29.66	75.3	86	8
Tourane	...	29.78	75.6	93	SW	29.84	75.7	79	8
Cape St. James	...	29.75	75.6	91	SE	...	...	...	...
Basco	14	29.73	75.5	92	NE	29.79	75.6	77	6
Aparr	...	29.70	75.4	94	...	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	...	29.74	75.5	94	WSW	...	...	...	...
Vigan	...	29.75	75.6	91	SSE	29.80	75.6	77	8
Manila	...	29.74	75.4	94	NE	29.83	75.7	79	6
Legaspi	...	29.77	75.6	86	SW	...	...	...	...
Calbayog	...	29.80	75.7	85	N	...	...	...	...
Tacloban	...	29.79	75.6	88	SSW	...	...	...	...
Iloilo	...	29.78	75.6	86	S	...	...	...	...
Cebu	...	29.79	75.6	88	E	...	...	...	...
Surigao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saipan	11.00	29.82	75.7	84	W	4.22	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.83	75.7	86	...	29.89	75.9	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.83	75.7	86	...	...	...	...	...
Pelaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.83	75.7	86	SW	29.83	75.7	81	1

June 30d. 10A. 23m.—The Japanese depression is central near Nemuro, moving E.

A depression is shown to the south of Tsinan.

The depression N.W. of Hanoi is stationary.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 86.58 inches, against an average of 39.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON JULY 1.

- 1.—Shanghai to Turnabout ... S.W. winds, moderate; variable, occasional rain.
- 2.—Turnabout to Hong Kong ... S. winds, moderate to light; generally fair.
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock ... S. winds, moderate; generally cloudy.
- 4.—Hong Kong to Hainan Straits ... S. winds, moderate; generally fair.
- 5.—North China Sea ... S. winds, moderate; generally fair.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, June 30.

	Previous Day	On Date at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.67	29.73	29.64	
Temperature	84	88	87	
Humidity	79	80	74	
Wind				
Direction	SW	SSW	SSW	
Force	2	3	3	
Weather	0	0	BC	
Rain	0.00	0.03	0.0	

Highest open-air Temperature, 29.85

Lowest open-air Temperature, 31.83

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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DAILY PRESS
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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 1 to 7, 1931.

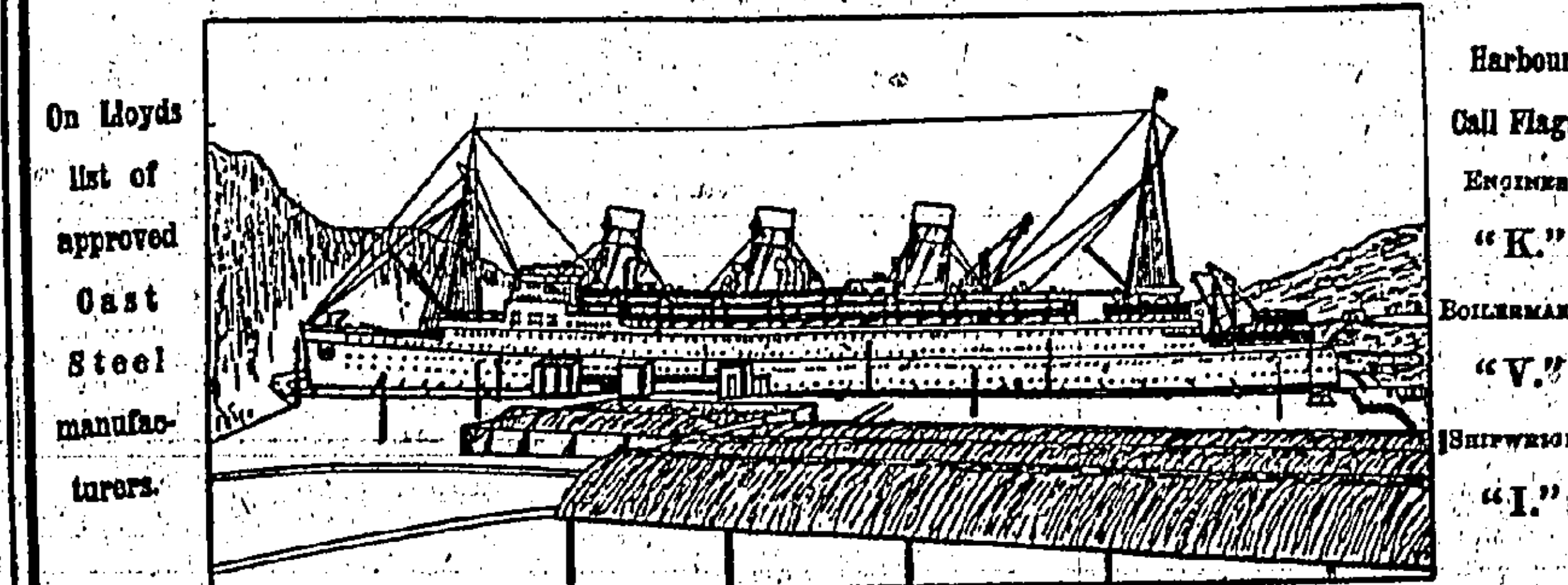
Day of Week	Date	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.	Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.
Wed.	1	h. m. 09 23	7.6	h. m. 02 40	3.3
Thurs.	2	00 14	4.1	03 20	3.5
Fri.	3	00 55	4.2	02 58	3.6
Sat.	4	01 50	4.4	02 25	3.7
Sun.	5	02 14	4.3	02 50	3.7
Mon.	6	02 46	4.2	03 14	3.8
Tues.	7	03 20	4.3	03 32	3.8

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HOPBANG" "TOOSHING" "KWAISANG" "HANGSANG"	Sun. 5th July, at 10 a.m. Wed. 8th July, at 10 a.m. Sun. 12th July, at 10 a.m. Wed. 15th July, at 10 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	"KUMSANG" "SUISANG" "KUTSANG"	Thurs. 9th July, at 3 p.m. Tues. 21st July, at 3 p.m. Sat. 24th Aug. at 3 p.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, S'HAU & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Satur. 18th July, at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"HOSANG" "YUENSANG"	Tues. 23rd July, at 7 a.m. Wed. 5th Aug. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" "YUSANG" "MAUSANG"	Wed. 1st July, at 3 p.m. Wed. 8th July, at Noon Sun. 19th July, at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW, FOOCHOW & CHEFOO	"CHEONGSHING" "CHIFSHING"	Fri. 3rd July, at 3 p.m. Fri. 10th July, at 7 a.m.

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Motor Vessel "GLENABBY" ... 24th August

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Motor Vessel "GLENSHIRE" ... 2nd July
Motor Vessel "GLENABBY" ... 19th July
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOI" ... 3rd August
Steamship "GLENARVONSHIRE" ... 14th August

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Pass. S.S. "SAARBUECKEN" ... departure 26th July
Freight S.S. "Isar" ... departure 26th July
Freight S.S. "Frankfurt" ... departure 9th Aug.
* Calling at Genoa and Tripoli.
* Calling at London.
Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Barcelona, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.
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NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & N. CHINA (Passenger steamers N. China & Japan Freight str.)

Freight S.S. "Isar" ... due here 10th July
Pass. S.S. "COBLENZ" ... due here 29th July
Freight S.S. "Isar" ... due here 7th Aug.
Pass. M.S. "PULDA" ... due here 27th Aug.
Freight M.S. "Trave" ... due here 6th Sept.

HONG KONG—NEW GUINEA

Next sailing to RABAU, Vunapope, Alexishafen & Madang.
S.S. "BREMERHAVEN" on about 14th AUG., 1931.

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TATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 8th July

SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st July

SEATTLE, VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

HIKAWA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th July

HIYE MARU ... Tuesday, 28th Aug.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

HAKONE MARU ... Saturday, 11th July

YASUKUNI MARU ... Monday, 27th July

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 25th July

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Aug.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 11th July

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

HEIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 28th July

NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU ... Monday, 13th July

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Stamboul (Constantinople),

Genoa & Marseilles.

DURBAN MARU ... Sunday, 19th July

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MORIOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 1st July

GENOA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th July

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NAGATO MARU (Kobe direct) ... Thursday, 2nd July

RANGON MARU (Mojil direct) ... Thursday, 6th July

FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 11th July

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To Yokohama via Shanghai and

Kobe.

ATOS II ... 7th July

D'ARTAGNAN ... 21st July

ANDRE LEBON ... 4th Aug.

ANGERS ... 18th Aug.

G. METZINGER ... 1st Sept.

SPHINX ... 15th Sept.

PORTHOUS ... 29th Sept.

CHENONORAU ... 13th Oct.

D'ARTAGNAN ... 13th Oct.

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Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 11,800 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
7,400 TONS.The returns, shown at the Har-
bour Office, of vessels carrying
cargo to the Colony during the 24
hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday
were:—

	Cargo for	Through
British	H.K.	Ports.
Tamasha, San Pedro 8,320	—	—
Cingalese Prince, Keelung 900	70	—
Taiyuan, Amoy 250	660	—
Cheongshing, Weihaiwei 1,010	610	—
Kwongsang, Canton —	276	—
American, Jeff Davis, Manila 21	5,117	—
Norwegian, Daviken, Canton —	100	100
Japanese, Sungshan Maru, Canton —	114	—
Chinese, Chung Kong, Tourane 320	—	—
Stanley, Ma Kung 80	400	—
Total	11,807	7,390

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The arrivals and departures dur-
ing the period under review were:

	Arr.	Dep.
British	5	4
American	2	2
Norwegian	1	0
Japanese	2	3
Chinese	2	2
Dutch	0	1
Danish	0	1
German	0	2
Total	12	15

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought
Asiatic deck passengers to the
Colony during the 24 hours ended
at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Triyuan (British) Shanghai,	90
Amoy	—
Daviken (Norwegian) Canton	109
Stanley (Chinese) Swabue,	—
Ma Kung	65
Total	264

SHIPS IN HARBOUR

The following ships were in port
yesterday:—
Wharves:—Jardine Matheson's:
Hopson; Douglas Laprak; Hai-
ching; Saikong; Wing Wo; Chin
On; Hydrangea.Docks:—Kowloon: Shinyo Maru,
Limchow, Triva, Sui An, Kaipei,
Yatahing; Taikoo: Nanchang, Fat-
shan, Shing Cheong, Kwangtung.
Buys:—A3 Cingalese Prince, A5
Daviken, A6 Ginyo Maru, A8 Jeff
Davis, A9 Pong Tong, B3 Kwang-
chow, B8 Chung Kong, B14 Tai-
yuan, B17 Halldor, B18 Graciosa,
B19 Norviken, B20 Suiyang, B22
Hinsang, B23 Kaku Maru, B28 Ton-
jer, C1 Kaitangata, C2 G.
Diederichsen, C3 Shun Chih, C4
Dorcy, C5 Dukat, C6 Sungshan
Maru.

PASSENGERS.

Departures.

The following passengers left yester-
day by m.a. Heian Maru:—Mr.
T. L. Knight, Mr. M. W. Stevens,
Messrs. D. and J. Gemmell, Mr.
Wong Nan Gin, Mrs. Choy, The
Right Rev. Bishop of Victoria and
Mrs. Duppuy, Miss Y. Mayoda,
Lady Christine Chater, Mrs. C. W.
Hardinge, Mr. Y. Kudo, Mr. Yung
Hop Woon, Mr. Y. Honda, Mr.
and Mrs. J. M. Browne, Miss B.
Browne, Mr. J. M. Browne, Master
Billy Browne, Miss M. J. Browne,
Mr. K. F. Totten, Mr. G. E. Fis-
cher, Miss G. F. Henderson, Mr.
and Mrs. C. D. Bartlett, Mr. V. A.
Stearke, Mr. and Mrs. Yang, Mr.
and Mrs. Quon, Mr. Jack Ho, Mrs.
C. Lam, Mr. Wong, Mrs. W. Lam,
Mr. W. Lam, Mr. Miss Tong Lai
Yuen, Mr. Cheng Koo Shum, Mr.
Lung Siu Yau, Mr. Chan Yu Ping,
Mr. Wong Kwan Lun, Mr. Sung
Cheng Hioh.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived
yesterday by s.s. President Jack-
son:—A. Lyndon Bell, Archibald
Blair, Margaret Blair, A. Chen, B.
Chen, Sin Lin Chi, Doh Lee Shi,
Foo Shing Tow, S. K. Huang, Leon
A. Fritthman, Niels C. H. Hard-
wender, Du Fles, Lee Ho Teh, Li
Pu Sam, Leon May, Andrea Merio,
Freda Nesbitt, H. Oster, Ralph O.
Rhoades, Lura A. Rhoades, Fried-
rich Schmitt, Marlin J. Schell,
Abner N. Spencer, Tan Ah Foh,
Y. K. Tan, Elizabeth Telling,
Gabriel Van Wylick, H. C. Wong,
Stanley F. Wright.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. Kidderpore left
Singapore for this port on June 29
at 5 p.m. and is due here on July
6 at about 6 a.m.
The s.s. Sealand (H.A.L.) left
Singapore on Sunday, the 28th in-
stant, at 6 p.m., and is due here on
Friday, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m.STEAMER TWICE
ABANDONED.STRANGE STORY RELATED IN
ADMIRALTY COURT.London, June 18.—The curious
story of a steamer which was twice
abandoned by her crew as lost was
related during the hearing of an
action by Mr. Justice Langdon in
the Admiralty Court to-day.The Greek steamer Theodoris,
Bulgaria, with a cargo of Russian
wheat valued at nearly £36,000 en-
countered bad weather in the Bay
of Biscay last September. The
steering gear broke down and the
cargo shifted, causing the ship to
list. Signals of distress were made
and the Greeks abandoned the ves-
sel and boarded the steamship
British Advocate, which conveyed
them to Gibraltar.Next morning the crew of a Ger-
man steamer, the Livadia, saw the
derelict ship and put men aboard.
Partly by the aid of a tow rope and
partly under her own steam the
ship was taken to Brest. The
Greek crew travelled by train to
Brest and rejoined their ship.The Germans have now claimed
salvage money for saving the ship
and were awarded £10,000.In December the Theodoris Bul-
garia again got into difficulties in
the Bay of Biscay and was lost
after her crew had been rescued.SHANGHAI PORT
APPROACHES.

A WARNING.

In our last issue, says the *Ship-
ping Review*, prominence was given
to the notice published by Shang-
hai authorities as to the grave
dangers of navigating ocean-going
vessels within harbour limits be-
tween sunset and sunrise, or in fog,
mist, falling snow or heavy rain.
The accommodating waterway lead-
ing to this great port has its limita-
tions, in spite of all the efforts of
the Conservancy Board, and it is
in the immediate and direct in-
terest of the ships sailing under
flags representative of many
nations that the official warning is
now made. Strong currents and
powerful undertows are not un-
known in the Whangpoo, as pilots
acknowledge from month to month.
To obviate an ever-present danger
it is distinctly desirable that the
closest attention be paid to the
notification so timely made at a
season of the year when mist and
fog fitfully enwrap the entrance to
the port and add to the anxieties of
men ashore as well as those afloat.

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S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 13th July

M.V. "CITY OF LILLE" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 16th August

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M.V. "LAGANBANK" ... 16th August

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S.S. "TINHOW" ... 16th July

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	9,000	4th July, Noon	Mars, L'don, R'dm, A'werp & Hull
"MIRZAPUR"	8,700	8th July	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"RAWALPINDI"	17,000	18th July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"PERIM"	7,700	25th July	Marseilles, Havre, London.
"KHYBER"	9,000	1st Aug.	Mars, L'don, R'dm, A'werp & Hull
"SOMALI"	6,800	8th Aug.	Mars, L'don, R'dm, A'werp & Hull
"RAJPUTANA"	17,000	15th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"PADUA"	6,000	22nd Aug.	Mars, Havre, L'don, R'dm, A'werp & Hull
"KARMALA"	9,000	29th Aug.	Mars, L'don, R'dm, A'werp & Hull
"GATHAY"	15,000	12th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"SOUDAN"	6,800	19th Sept.	Mars, Havre, L'don, R'dm, A'werp & Hull
"KALYAN"	9,000	26th Sept.	Mars, L'don, R'dm, A'werp & Hull
"MANTUA"	11,000	10th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"BURDWAN"	6,500	17th Oct.	Mars, Havre, L'don, R'dm, A'werp & Hull
"KASHMIR"	9,000	24th Oct.	Mars, L'don, R'dm, A'werp & Hull
"NALDERA"	16,000	7th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,000	21st Nov.	Marseilles and London.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca. ‡ Calls Djibouti.

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stantinople, Piræa, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of
the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	7,000	11th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"SIRDHANA"	8,000	28th July	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	7th Aug.	do.

* Calls Port Swettenham.

B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd
class passengers.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"ST. ALBANS"	5,000	3rd July, Noon	Manila, Batani, Brisbane
"NELLOBE"	7,000	1st Aug.	Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	7,000	8th Aug.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Shanghai and Japan and Hong

Kong to Australia.

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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

CHEAP SUMMER TRIPS TO JAPAN—JUNE TO SEPT.

"SIRDHANA"	8,000	2nd July, D.L.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Osaka.
"KHYBER"	9,000	2nd July, 10 a.m.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NELLOBE"	7,000	6th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'ham.
"TILAWA"	10,000	17th July	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"RAJPUTANA"	17,000	17th July	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SANTHIA"	8,000	31st July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KARMALA"	9,000	31st July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	7,000	7th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'ham.
"SOUDAN"	6,800	14th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"GATHAY"	15,000	14th Aug.	do.
"PALMA"	10,000	14th Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"NANKIN"	7,000	25th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,000	28th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKADA"	7,000	23rd Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MANTUA"	11,000	11th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	25th Sept.	do.
"NALDERA"	16,000	10th Oct.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,000	24th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'ham.
"RAJPUTANA"	17,000	7th Nov.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only. † Calls Nagoya.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore

while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

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S.S. "CEYLON" ... 1st Aug.

S.S. "JAPAN" ... 11th September

Outwards to: SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Sailing about

S.S. "JAPAN" ... 23rd July

M.S. "CANTON" ... 24th August

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